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THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

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THE OWEN FAMILY
OF SUFFOLK, ORANGE AND WESTCHESTER COUNTIES, NEW YORK

By James William Hook, New Haven, Conn.

1. Gorg (Georg, George)¹ Owen, impliedly a Welshman and by family account a resident of Bristol, England, and later of Cork, Ireland, came to the eastern part of Long Island before 1679. He was the first person of the Owen name at Brookhaven, Suffolk Co., L.I., where he was granted land in October, 1679, and, in 1684/5, received another grant of 20 acres. On 3 Apr. 1684, "Oven Evens" who probably was Even Owens was granted 20 acres "on west side of the hyway over against his lot" [Book B, pp. 3, 4 and 129, Brookhaven published records]. These grants to Gorg (George) Owen, read with the request of Jonathan Owen to the Trustees of Brookhaven on 10 Mar. 1701 for land "on the southern side of the 20 aker lot given to his [Jonathan's] father Owen by the town over against his brother George Owens house" strongly suggests that "Gorg Owen," the only person by the name of Owen (except the grant to "Oven Evens" mentioned above) to receive land from the town prior to 1701, was the father of Jonathan and George Owen, and had probably died before the 1701 entry [Book C, p. 35].

While other arrangements of the first two generations are possible, such as that George and Even were brothers, or that Even was the settler and the father of George, Jonathan, Moses and John, they seem less logical to the present writer than the arrangement here adopted.

George Owen was on the tax list of Southampton for the year 1683, but does not appear on the census list of that town in 1686 [George R. Howell, History of Southampton, 1887]. He probably removed to Brookhaven about 1683 when Even Owen, probably the "Edwin" Owen of the family statement quoted below and another son of Gorg, purchased (1 Dec. 1683) a house and lot there from Robert Goulsbery [Book B, pp. 175-7, Brookhaven]. George, Moses and Jonathan also purchased homes in Brookhaven between 1686 and 1690, and a John Owen shows up in the Suffolk County records in 1692. None of these supposed sons appears in the Southampton records and it is probable that they settled with their parents

in Brookhaven about the time that the older ones were reaching their majorities. A fact that suggests close relationship is that all of these sons except George are shown, by the records, to have been joiners or carpenters.

The wife of Gorge Owen, Sr., is not known and no birth, death or marriage records of himself or children have been found. The Brookhaven records do not mention a George Owen "Jr." earlier than 1719, or 40 years after George Owen was granted land there. This indicates that the Gorg of the 1679 grant must have died or removed before his son George came into the records.

A will of "Charles Owen of the Parish of Oushen in Pembroke County, South Wales, mariner," written 23 Oct. 1702, proved in New York 26 Nov. 1702, which left to his "friend Susannah Barnes" £80 which had been "bequeathed to me as my portion in the will of my father, George Owen, Doctor of Divinity, and now in the hands of my mother, Mary Owen, in the Parish of Oushen," suggested that we might have here a clue to the origin of the Brookhaven George. A copy of the will of George Owen, D.D., with codicil, was obtained from the clerk of Pembroke County, Wales, and showed that he could not have been the progenitor of the Brookhaven Owen family. The will was dated 1 July 1690 and mentioned his wife, Mary, and eldest son, George Owen, also "my five younger children, William Owen, John Owen, Charles Owen, Mary Owen and Elizabeth Owen." The latter five children were under 21 years of age. The estate was inventoried 5 Nov. 1690.

An Owen family record was graciously supplied to this writer by Mrs. Isabel J. Emerick of Oswego, N.Y. It named the Owen settlers in Brookhaven as Edwin [who could be meant for Even], John, Moses and Jonathan, but omitted George. It was handed down by her mother who was a granddaughter of John⁶ Owen (1784-1843) of Somers, Westchester Co., N.Y. (Joseph⁵, Joseph⁴, Joseph³, Jonathan², George¹). This account states that Jonathan Owen's father, the settler in Brookhaven, L.I., not named, was probably born in Bristol, England, where sons Edwin [sic] and John were born. It says that the family then removed to Cork, Ireland, where sons Jonathan and Moses were born, and later moved to America and settled near the east end of Long Island. The record, as supplied by Mrs. Emerick, then continues:

"Jonathan Owen born 1671 in city of Cork, Ireland, died, aged about 84 [gravestone at Bedford, N.Y., says he died 1750, aged 79], buried in Bedford, New York, married Mary Brewster, born 1671; d. 1750 [her gravestone gives no dates], buried in Bedford. She was a daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Brewster and Sarah Ludlow the latter a daughter of Deputy Gov. Roger Ludlow who

lived in Setauket and Southold, Long Island. They [i. e., Jonathan and Mary Owen] had five sons and two daughters. Joseph Owen, son of Jonathan, born 22 June 1706, died 11 Oct. 1759 [gravestone agrees] buried in Bedford, married, 2 Nov. 1729, Hannah Holmes [her gravestone says Hannah Helme], born 8 Dec. 1703, died 31 Dec. 1785, buried in Bedford [gravestone says d. 31 Dec. 1789, aged 82]. Their children were Ruth, Hannah, Pimimah, who m. Caleb Sands, Joseph Jr. who m. Millicent Horton, Sarah, Mary, Martha and Thomas. Joseph Owen, Jr., son of Joseph, was born 5 Sept. 1735; died 11 May 1813, buried in Bedford [his gravestone agrees]; married 5 Apr. 1761, Millicent Horton, born 17 May 1742; died 26 May 1816, buried in Bedford [her gravestone agrees]. The record then continues with the descendants of Joseph and Millicent (Horton) Owen.

The sons of Gorg (Georg, George) Owen supposedly were:

- 2 i. Even².
- 3 ii. George.
- 4 iii. John.
- 5 iv. Moses.
- 6 v. Jonathan.

2 Even² Owen (George¹) was probably the Edwin Owen of the Owen family records given above. He was called a joiner in the first record found of him, a deed 1 Dec. 1683 when he purchased a house and lot in Brookhaven from Robert Goulshery; John Tooker and John Coombs witnesses [Book B, pp. 175-7, Brookhaven]. He was also probably the Owen Evens who was granted 20 acres of land by the town of Brookhaven, 3 Apr. 1684 [*ibid.*, p. 189].

His death occurred shortly after, for his estate was inventoried 25 Aug. 1684, and administration granted to his widow and relict, Martha, and George Owen. The appraisers of his estate were Samuel Ackerly and John Thomas. [Sessions Book, 1669-1684, Suffolk Co., #1, pp. 163-4; also *N.Y. Gen. and Biog. Record*, 12:133.]

No children have been found for Even; unless of course we should be proved wrong in believing that the first progenitor was George.

3 George² Owen (George¹). That there was an early George Owen, Jr., in Brookhaven is indicated by Book C, p. 35, of Brookhaven published records, which show that on 10 Mar. 1701 Jonathan Owen asked the Trustees for land "on the southerd side of the 20 aker lot given to his father Owen by the town over against his brother George Owens house"; and by Book B, pp. 4-5, *ibid.*, which records a grant of land by the town to Gorg Owen 1 Oct. 1679 and another grant in 1684/5 described as

"20 akers of land over against their house west side of the way." These being the only grants by the town of Brookhaven to any member of the Owen family prior to 1701, except one to Owen Evens 3 Apr. 1684, suggests that George Owen, Sr., was the father of George Owen, Jr., and of the latter's brother Jonathan, and that the father was not living in 1701.

George Owen, quite certainly "Jr." although not so designated (his father even then quite likely being deceased), bought property in Brookhaven, L.I., 8 Dec. 1688, from Obed Seward [Book B, p. 281, Brookhaven]. It was land formerly owned by Zachariah Hawkins. Moses Owen was a witness to the deed. He also bought land, 1 Aug. 1690, from Joseph Davis, described as bounded by the home lot of Samuel Acrely on the west, by common land on the north, by land of Benjamin Smith on the south, and by land of Mr. Bryan on the east. This deed was witnessed by Thomas Helm and Moses Owen. [*Ibid.*, p. 290-1.]

George Owen together with Moses and Jonathan Owen were on the tax list of Brookhaven in 1704. George was elected Trustee of Brookhaven in 1694 and Constable in 1701. He registered his ear mark for cattle, 11 Apr. 1703. On 3 Apr. 1713, fifty acres of land were laid out for George Owen on "west side of town southerly of Smithtown." In October, 1719, George Owen, George Owen Jr., Jonathan and Aaron Owen, were on the list of principal freeholders of Brookhaven. This is the first record found by the writer of a George Owen called "Jr." This George Jr. of 1719 must certainly be placed as a grandson of the first settler George.

On 14 Dec. 1719, George Owen and Aaron Owen with Timothy, Nathaniel and Daniel Brewster and others resigned their seats in the Meeting House as a preliminary to a new drawing. In 1721 Gorg Owen gave to his "brother Jonathan" 16 acres of land "lying between Jo Akerly's path and ye end of Green's lot" [Book C, p. 110, Brookhaven]. This gift may have been in anticipation of death, and his death may have occurred not long thereafter.

The children are not identifiable by the records, but could have been as follows:

1. George³, called "Jr." in the 1719 list of Brookhaven freeholders (see above). George Owen Jr. registered his ear mark for cattle, 18 Feb. 1724. George Owen (not distinguished as Sr. or Jr.) and Aaron Owen by joint deed dated at Brookhaven 3 Dec. 1724 sold to Alexander Smith of Huntington, L.I., property in Brookhaven known as "Aaron Owen's house" (Book B, pp. 417-8, Brookhaven). A George Owen (sic) was referred to as "Collector" 4 May 1725. After that no George Owen appears in Brookhaven records until 4

May 1736 when a George Owen was elected a Trustee. It seems fair to note that since the terms Sr. and Jr. did not then necessarily imply the relationship of father and son, the 1719-1725 records here mentioned could pertain to George³ son of Moses², q.v.

- ii. Sarah, called a daughter of George by Ralph Clymer Hawkins, Hawkins Genealogy (1939). This source states she was b. 20 Sept. 1690, d. 23 Apr. 1768, and m. about 1711, Eleazer Hawkins, b. at Setauket, Brookhaven, 7 Aug. 1688, son of Zachariah and Mary (Biggs) Hawkins; lived at Stony Brook, L.I. Children:
 1. David⁴, b. 26 Sept. 1712.
 2. Alexander, b. 11 Aug. 1713.
 3. Eleazer.
 4. Isaac.
 5. Samuel.
 6. Benjamin.
 7. Mary.
 8. George.
 9. Simeon.
 10. Martha, b. 28 Jan. 1735.
- iii. Aaron, first mentioned as a private in the Militia of Brookhaven in 1715 in the company of Lieut. Jonathan Owen, probably his uncle although he could have been his father. He removed to Eastchester in Westchester Co., N.Y., where he purchased, 3 Aug. 1724, rights described as Long Reach (Long Beach?) from John Parker, bricklayer (N.Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, 60:312). On 3 Dec. 1724, describing himself as "Yeoman of Eastchester in the County of Westchester, New York," he and George Owen of Brookhaven sold property in Brookhaven known as "Aaron Owen's House" to Alexander Smith of Huntington, L.I.; deed witnessed by Nathaniel Tooker and Archael Thompson (Book B, pp. 417-8, Brookhaven). One could believe that George and Aaron Owen of this deed were father and son, and that perhaps George had not confirmed Aaron's full title to the house. The last record found of Aaron Owen was in March, 1726, when, still of Eastchester, he sold to Benjamin Hallock "on (one) certain Righ of Commaedge Lying and being in the Bounds and Limits of Brookhaven which did formerly belong to Robert Guosbore" (Unrecorded deed in possession of Mrs. LeRoy King of East Hampton, L.I.). This probably refers to Robert Goulsbery who sold land to Even Owen 1 Dec. 1683, and suggests that Aaron might be a son of Even. However, Aaron does not appear in records until more than thirty years after the death of Even; and he could have acquired land owned by a childless uncle by purchase or inheritance or family arrangement or by a combination of these methods. Aaron has not been traced further.
- iv. Timothy.
- v. Eleazer, who first appears in the Brookhaven records 24 Apr. 1738, when, together with George Owen,

Jonathan Owen and others, including William Helme and Zachariah Hawkins, he signed a release to Rev. George Phillips, "who had been minister for 43 years," of a lot in Brookhaven (Book C, pp. 141-3, Brookhaven). He was also on the list of principal freeholders of Brookhaven in 1738. After this his name does not again appear there. The Gustin Genealogy states, probably incorrectly, that he was the Eleazer Owen who was killed at the battle of Minisink, July 1779, confusing him quite certainly with Eleazer Owen in Orange County, a son of Jonathan and Patience (Vallance) Owen, who was born in Salisbury or Sharon, Conn., Feb. 1755, and belonged to the Connecticut Owen family which was not related to the earlier Owen family of Orange Co., N.Y., so far as known. This probably was the Eleazer Owen who m. Abigail and had a son Eleazer b. 1 Jan. 1780. Eleazer of Brookhaven was a much older man, and has not been traced further.

4. John² Owen (George¹) is probably the John Owen of Southold, L.I., who died there 7 Jan. 1737. John was named in the Owen family account [*supra*] as brother of Edwin [Even], Moses and Jonathan. His name does not appear in the Brookhaven records, but he does appear among the enlisted men in Capt. George Bradshaw's Suffolk County Company, 17 June 1692 (Report of the State Historian, *Colonial Series*, 1:418). The same source (1:403; 2:469, 479), between 1690 and 1703, records military activities of a John Owen without stating his residence.

In the 1698 Census, John Owen was listed at Southold directly under the family of Joshua Wells. Charles B. Moore [*Town of Southold indexes* (1868), p. 106] names him as a soldier and as in the 1698 Census. He witnessed deeds in Southold in 1699 and 1702. He was issued warrants 15 Oct. 1700 "for joiner work on the barge" and on 27 Apr. 1702, by the sheriff of Suffolk County for "joiner work done at the fort." (N.Y. State Library, Bulletin 58, March 1902, *Calendar of Council Minutes*, 1688-1783, pp. 149, 150, 167.)

His wife may have been the Mary Owen who died at Southold 18 May 1740, and he may have been father of some of those of the Owen name who later appear in the early Southold records.

Children have not been identified but may include:

8 1. Jonathan³.

5. Moses² Owen (George¹) first appears in records of Brookhaven, L.I., 1 Aug. 1687, when he purchased from John Tucker [Tooker] a "house and lot scituate in Brookhaven joining to a hygh way by Thomas Jenner's home lot on ye north side and ye land of John Jenner on

the south side etc. with all improvements thereon [Book B, pp. 278-9, Brookhaven]. On 25 Jan. 1713/14, calling himself a carpenter, he gave property to his "son Even Owen" and on 6 Sept. 1718 he gave property to his "son Gorg [George] Owen." The witnesses to both of these deeds of gift were Gorg [George] Phillips and Sarah Phillips. [*ibid.*, pp. 397-9.] George Phillips was the fourth pastor of the Brookhaven church, the first having been Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, the second Mr. Eburn, and the third Jonah Fordham.

Moses Owen was elected a constable in 1694, a collector in 1699, and a trustee (Selectman) of Brookhaven in 1701 [Town Records]. He does not appear in Brookhaven records after the 1718 deed, and since his name does not appear on the October, 1719, list of principal freeholders of Brookhaven along with Jonathan, Aaron and George, Jr., it is probable that he died 1718-19.

Children:

- i. Even³, had deed from father 1713/14, and witnessed a deed, 17 Apr. 1713, from H. and Anna Smith to Samuel Tooker (Brookhaven, Book B, p. 340). No further record has been found.
- ii. George, had deed from father 1718; no further record found which can be positively assigned to this man, but see No. 3, i, ante, p. 132.
- iii. Moses (possibly), who settled in White Plains, N.Y., in 1730 and d. there in 1772. He was a prominent figure in lower Westchester County, N.Y., where he served as a town officer almost every year until 1762, missing only the years 1754-1761 when, apparently, he lived at Rye, N.Y. He was one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Westchester in 1755. (White Plains Town Records.)

He died possessed of some 150 house lots on Minifils Island (now City Island) that lies off shore adjacent to Pelham Manor in the Bronx, N.Y.; and also property in White Plains which he willed to his son Moses. His wife very probably was Elizabeth Cornell. His will, dated 17 June 1772, proved 3 July 1772, mentioned wife Elizabeth; son Moses; Thomas, Stephen and Jemima, children of deceased son Cornell; daughters Esther, Mary and Sarah; and various grandchildren. An abstract of the will appears in Abstracts of Wills, New York, 8:55.

6. Jonathan² Owen (George¹), born according to the family account in Cork, Ireland, in 1671 and died in Bedford, Westchester Co., N.Y., aged about 84. The monument at Bedford erected in 1857 reads that he died 1750 aged 79. The dates and age are not precise, and he was probably born as early as 1668-9. It is to be assumed that he was of age by 31 Mar. 1690, when he bought of Joseph Davis of Brookhaven "a certain House,

Barn and homestall together with Orchard, fencings and other improvements now in possession of John Smith being on the north side [of] the land now in possession of John Muncey and a hyway on the south side"; witnessed by Thomas Helme and George Owen and registered by Timothy Brewster [Book B, pp. 289-90, Brookhaven]. He is shown by subsequent records to have been a carpenter and was designated later in Suffolk and Orange County, N.Y., deeds as "Planter," "Yeoman," and "Gentleman."

He married, probably near the time of his purchase of the above homelot, Mary Brewster of Brookhaven who, by the Owen family account, was born in 1671 and died in 1750. It will be observed that these are the same dates, expressed or implied, which the monument in Bedford attributes to her husband, and that no dates or age for her are given on the monument. According to the family account, she was a daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, the first pastor at Brookhaven, and his wife, Sarah Ludlow, the latter a daughter of Deputy-Governor Roger Ludlow of Connecticut Colony.

The gravestones are in the Owen-Raymond Cemetery on McLean Street that runs to the right off route 172 as one travels westward between Bedford and Mt. Kisco, in Westchester County, N.Y. There are three important stones in this old brush-infested graveyard which the writer personally saw 8 April 1952. The principal stone of the three is a tall four-sided one bearing the following inscriptions:-

(South face) In memory of Jonathan Owen
who died 1750 age 79

also

Mary Brewster wife of Jonathan Owen

(West face) In memory of Joseph Owen, son of Jonathan
and Mary Owen who died October 11, 1759
age 53 years

also

Hannah Helme, wife of Joseph Owen
died Dec. 31, 1789 aged 82 years

(North face) Erected January 1857

Standing in line with this four-sided stone and immediately to the north of it are two smaller stones, one reading: "In memory of Joseph Owen who died May 11, 1813, age 77 years, 8 months and 6 days"; the other, "Millicent, wife of Joseph Owen, died May 26, 1816, age 74 years."

Obviously these three stones commemorate three successive generations of the Owen family of Bedford, beginning with Jonathan and Mary, followed by Joseph and

Hannah, and then by Joseph and Millicent. Other stones north of the three described are of the children of Joseph and Millicent Owen and of their wives and children. There are also stones of the Woolsey name near by. The stones in the rear of the cemetery are mostly of the Raymond name.

Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, stated by the Owen family account to have been the father of Mary, wife of Jonathan Owen, was quite certainly a son of Francis Brewster, Jr., of Bristol, England, and New Haven. It also seems reasonably certain that he married, for his second wife, Sarah Ludlow, daughter of Hon. Roger Ludlow. The origins of this Brewster family, with much data on Rev. Nathaniel and his children, were given in The American Genealogist, vols. 12, 13 and 14. The will of Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, written 16 Mar. 1684/5, more than five years before his death, does not name his daughters but does provide for the portions of "all my daughters," implying that he had several daughters who were still unmarried in 1685. Less than a month after the will was made, Brookhaven records show the marriage on 6 Apr. 1685 of Dinah Brewster to Joseph Tooker. The old Thompson family tradition identifies another daughter as Hannah Brewster, wife first of John Muncy (died 1691) and second of Samuel Thompson. There were evidently other Brewster daughters, not identified.

The Owens monument above cited affords prima facie evidence that one of these daughters was Mary Brewster wife of Jonathan² Owens. Certainly a hundred years ago when the monument was erected, and a century after her death, the family had reason to believe that Mary was born a Brewster. That reason may well have been the family record or account, herein referred to several times; and although put on paper at an unknown date, this account does show surprising knowledge of Jonathan Owen and those stated to be his brothers, and as we have shown, these statements are to a considerable degree confirmed by contemporary records.

Collateral evidence is found in the nuncupative will of John Muncy [William S. Pelletreau, Early Long Island Wills, p. 16]. This will was dated at Brookhaven, 14 Feb. 1690/1, and in essentials reads as follows:

"Timothy Brewster being sent for by John Muncy a little before his death he desiring me then to write his will and I thinking it not convenient at that time did forbear writing & desired him to declare his mind before these witnesses underwritten that if no better opportunity should present they might declare w^t was his will or desire"—he mentioned his son John and brother Samuel, giving his wife only her legal dower. "Jonathan Owen asked him the next morning" about a meadow he had mentioned. The witnesses were Jonathan

Owen, Sarah Riggs and Timothy Brewster.

Although Timothy Brewster as a "scribe" might have been called in by anyone to write a will, it may be remarked that he is supposed to be the brother of John Muncy's wife (Hannah Brewster). As for the other two witnesses, they may well have been relatives, in attendance upon the dying John Muncy. If Sarah Riggs was born a Brewster, she bore the name of her mother (Sarah Ludlow); and although it has been claimed that Rev. Nathaniel Brewster had a daughter Sarah (Mrs. Jonathan Smith), that is not proved, and since by the dates she (Mrs. Smith) would have been a daughter by the minister's first wife, it would be possible, as sometimes happened at that period, for a daughter by each wife to be named Sarah.

However that may be, it does seem significant that Jonathan Owen was present, not only when Timothy Brewster was sent for, but the following morning, at the bedside of John Muncy whose wife, as it has long been claimed, was Hannah Brewster. For this is the Jonathan Owen whose wife by her monument and family records was Mary Brewster.

Jonathan Owen was a trustee (Selectman) or other officer of Brookhaven in 1696 and about half the years thereafter until 1737, serving in 1728 as president and much of the time with Samuel Thompson and members of the Brewster family. In some years he served as constable, assessor and collector, in others he held two town offices. He was referred to as Lieutenant Jonathan Owen after 5 May 1713 and until 4 Nov. 1728. After that date he was called Captain. The Report of the State Historian, Colonial Series, 1:514-5, lists the soldiers in the Brookhaven Company for 1715 and shows Joseph Tooker as Captain, Jonathan Owen as Lieutenant, and among the privates, Jonathan Owen [Jr.], Aaron Owen, Eleazer Hawkins, Samuel Tomson, Daniel Brewster, and Nathaniel Brewster.

In 1696 Jonathan Owen agreed to "clapboard and groundsel" the south side of the Meeting House, also to "make three shutters and mend the seats." This employment shows him to have been a carpenter or joiner. On 6 Apr. 1697, the trustees of Brookhaven, including Jonathan Owen, Thomas Biggs and Samuel Thompson commissioned Daniel Brewster to go to Jamaica, L.I., to invite Mr. Phillips to visit the town in order to arrange an agreement with him "in the work of the ministry" [Kate W. Strong, First Presbyterian Church, Setauket, L.I. (1942)]. On 28 Aug. 1710, "at Public Towne Meeting" Jonathan Owen and Samuel Thompson, Selah Strong, Col. Henry Smith, and two others, were chosen to "order the building of the [new] Meeting House and to proportion the same and place of setting up where it shall

stand...to ye Public use etc." [*Ibid.*, p. 7; also Book B, p. 333, Brookhaven]. On 12 June 1718, "Left. Jonathan Owen and Justice Nathaniel Brewster" were chosen to view the Towne Lott at Mountmissery for trespassers and to take legal action if any were found and report to the trustees at the next meeting [Book B, *ibid.*]. Jonathan Owen and Samuel Thompson were executors of the will of John Fently dated 30 June 1718 [*Abstracts of Wills, New York*, 2:312; corrected in 16:91]. At a meeting of the Trustees of Brookhaven, 20 Feb. 1728/9, "Capt. Jonathan Owen and Nathaniel Brewster who previously had been appointed to "Balance the Public accounts" made their report [Book C, p. 137, Brookhaven]. These and other associations of Jonathan Owen with the Brewsters and with Samuel Thompson who is said to have married Hannah (Brewster) Muncy add further weight to the belief that the family account was correct in making Jonathan Owen's wife a Brewster.

Jonathan Owen was one of the very early owners of land in Orange County, N.Y. On 6 Nov. 1712, Jonathan Owen of Brookhaven, County of Suffolk, Colony of New York, planter, and Daniel Miller of East Hampton in the Island of Nassau, Colony of New York, yeoman, loaned to Joanes Burger of Pisattawa in the County of Middlesex in New Jersey, cordwainer, the sum of 46 pounds and 18 shillings and took as security a conditional deed to one seventh part of a tract of land called Sicopec situated in the County of Orange in the Province of New York which "in the year 1707 was by patent granted to myself [Burger] and others" etc. [Orange County Deeds, B:79, at Goshen]. On 10 Nov. 1716, Johannes Burger and his wife Lena relinquished this land to Jonathan Owen of Brookhaven and Daniel Miller of East Hampton, both yeomen, "for the sum of 47 pounds current money in hand paid" [*ibid.*, E:359]. On 9 Jan. 1726, Daniel Miller of East Hampton sold his share in this Orange County property to Daniel Brewster of Brookhaven for 40 pounds current money of New York [*ibid.*, E:361]. On 6 Feb. 1734/5, Jonathan Owen of Brookhaven, "Gentleman," for 71 pounds current money of New York sold his share of these Orange County lands to "William Smith of the city of New York, attorney at law" [*ibid.*, E:362].

Jonathan Owen does not appear in the Brookhaven records between 1730 and 6 Feb. 1734/5 when he gave the above conveyance of Orange County land. The land records of Greenwich, Conn. (on the border of Westchester County, N.Y.) show a Jonathan Owen, called a "carpenter of Greenwich," as buying land in that town on 20 June 1734. He was probably Jonathan, Jr., and had come to the mainland with his brothers Joseph and Ebenezer. He could not have been Jonathan, Sr., who as we have seen sold Orange County land a few months later as "of Brook-

haven, Gentleman." The older man was also there on 2 May 1737, when he was elected a Trustee of Brookhaven. He attended a meeting of the Trustees the next year, 18 Jan. 1738, and signed a petition there 14 Feb. 1738. As will be seen later, Jonathan Owen of Greenwich received grants of land from the town in April, 1738, and was granted more land there early in 1740. He was also living there as late as 1747 when, apparently, he disposed of all of his property in Greenwich. In all of these transactions he described himself as being of Greenwich, Conn.

An unrecorded deed owned by Mrs. Leroy S. King of East Hampton, L.I., dated 29 Apr. 1740, shows that Jonathan Owen of Brookhaven, yeoman, sold on that date to Daniel Smith of Brookhaven "our [one] certain Lot or parcele of Land lying and being on the southard End of the Town of Brookhaven Afors^d fifty acres more or less" A Brookhaven town record dated 3 June 1742 mentions a tract of land of "Capt. Jonathan Owens called Nichols Path now in possession of Daniel Smith" [Book B, pp. 459-60]. These two records, read together, show that the unrecorded deed of 29 Apr. 1740 was from Capt. Jonathan Owen and not his son, and the land being on the "southard End of the Town" fits the description of land that Jonathan Owen on 10 Mar. 1701 asked the town to give him, it being "a piece of land laid out on the southard side of a 20 acre lot given his father Owen by the towne over against his brother George Owens house" [Book C, p. 35]. The "20 acre lot given his father Owen" very probably was the same as that shown by the record dated 1684/5 which reads, "gorg oven had layd out 20 aker of land against their house west side of way" [Book B, p. 4]. This group of records proves that Jonathan Owen had a brother George and that their father had been in Brookhaven before them and that the father was most probably a George Owen, Sr.

The town and church records of Brookhaven and Setauket are so sketchy and incomplete, and the settlers there were so careless about recording deeds, leases and mortgages, that it is next to impossible to identify family groups with assured accuracy. The Owen family records, mentioned several times before, state that Jonathan and Mary (Brewster) Owen had a family of five sons and two daughters. Only two of these seven can be identified from the contemporary records, namely, Jonathan Jr. and Joseph; and of these two, the children of only one, namely, Joseph, are known with certainty. Another son, named Ebenezer, is also well authenticated as a son of Jonathan, if not actually proved.

With these reservations, we place the following as children of Jonathan and Mary (Brewster) Owen:

- 9 i. Jonathan³.
- 10 ii. Nathaniel.
- 11 iii. Ebenezer.
- 12 iv. George.
- v. Ruth, m. abt. 1723, as his second wife, Isaac Lawrence Jr., whose parents removed from Newtown, L.I., to East Chester, Westchester Co., N.Y., about 1689. They had a son, Isaac Lawrence, b. 1724, d. 25 Mar. 1795, who m. Kezia Pell, b. 1729. (Chart facing p. 247 of Vol. 1, Bolton's History of Westchester Co., N.Y.)
- 13 vi. Joseph, b. abt. 1706.
- vii. A daughter, according to family account; not identified.

7. Timothy³ Owen (George², George¹), of Goshen, Orange Co., N.Y., where his will was made 16 Feb. 1761 and proved 4 Mar. 1761 [Abstracts of Wills, New York, 6:81]. He was called a cordwainer in his will, which gave his estate to his children, Timothy, John, Israel, Anning, Mowbray, Sarah and Elizabeth; his daughter Ruth had received her portion at marriage; his eldest son is crazy and the executors are to take charge of his portion. As no wife was named, she doubtless died before him; she was probably, Ruth, daughter of John Mowbray. The will designated as executors, "my friends, Gersham Owen, Nathaniel Owen, of Ulster County, and Ebenezer Owen, of Pochaik." Gershom and Nathaniel Owen were sons of his probable cousin Jonathan³ (John², George¹) and Ebenezer was a son of his probable cousin Ebenezer³ (Jonathan², George¹).

Children, all mentioned in the will:

- i. Ruth⁴, m. before 1761 (father's will); probably m. abt. 1759, Thomas Gustin, b. at Glastonbury, Conn., 12 Jan. 1735, and had children: John, b. 8 June 1760; Timothy, b. 2 June 1762; Thomas, b. 1763; David; Samuel, b. 1766; Jesse, b. 25 Jan. 1768; Mary, b. 27 Apr. 1773; Benajah, b. 7 Feb. 1784.
- ii. Eldest son, referred to in his father's will as "crazy" but name not given. All the sons named were competent men by the records; hence either this son was not one of those named or else recovered. Perhaps the term was used for a physical disability rather than lunacy, as it sometimes was.
- iii. Timothy, witnessed the will of Richard Allison of Goshen, Orange Co., N.Y., 23 Oct. 1767 (Abstracts of Wills, New York, 7:170); signed the pledge of Associates in Orange County in 1775 and was referred to as a Revolutionary War soldier in a Seneca County deed (Book C, p. 205); listed at Warwick, Orange County, in the 1790 Census with two males under 16 and three females. He removed to Seneca County, N.Y.

- iv. John, listed in the 1790 Census at Goshen, Orange Co., N.Y., his family consisting of three males over 16, one male under 16, and five females; administration on his estate granted, 13 Dec. 1796, to John Owen of Warwick.
- v. Israel, b. say 1749; d. at Warwick, Orange Co., N.Y., between 27 Apr. 1814 (date of will) and 10 May 1814 (probation of will); m. Jane Ferrier. The will does not mention wife but names the following children:
 - 1. William^s, b. 5 Oct. 1777; d. 20 Dec. 1829; biography and family given in J. P. Snell, History of Sussex and Warren Counties, N.J. (1881), p. 330.
 - 2. Thomas.
 - 3. Sally.
 - 4. Betsey.
 - 5. Esther.
 - 6. Margaret.
 Israel Owen served in the Orange County Militia in the Revolutionary War.
- vi. Anning, b. 1751; d. at Ulysses, Seneca Co., N.Y., between 21 Mar. 1814 (date of will) and 2 May 1814 (date of probation). The will stated that he was a Deacon and Elder in the Methodist Church. It mentioned wife Mary and brother Mowbray; daughters, Christina wife of Anglebut Hartsaugh and Elizabeth wife of John Shaw, and son-in-law John Goodwin. He removed to Seneca County about 1800; in the 1790 Census was living in Lucerne, Penn., with a son over 16 and three daughters. He had a son Benjamin and a daughter Sarah who d. young. (See Michael Shoemaker Book, pp. 416f, 791f, 1313.)
- vii. Mowbray, b. 15 June 1753; d. 4 Jan. 1834 ae. 80-6-19; m. Mary —, b. abt. 1766, d. 20 Aug. 1851 ae. 85. He served in the 4th Regt., Ulster County Militia, also in the 2nd N. Y. Line, in the Revolutionary War. In 1790 he was listed at Warwick, Orange Co., N.Y., without children. He moved about 1800 to Ulysses, Seneca Co., N.Y., and was living there 1814 when his brother Anning died. His will, dated at Dryden, Tompkins Co., N.Y., 13 Feb. 1834, received for probate 25 Mar. 1834, mentioned his wife Mary, nephew Stephen Mackey, and Anna wife of Jeremiah Mackey.
- viii. Sarah, not traced.
- ix. Elizabeth, not traced.

(To be Continued)

NOTES ON THE DUNHAM FAMILY OF PLYMOUTH, MASS.

By Mrs. John E. Barclay, Whitman, Mass.

Deacon John Dunham of Plymouth, Mass., 1589-1669, and His Descendants, by Isaac Watson Dunham, published in 1907 (hereafter referred to herein more simply as the Dunham Genealogy), contains a vast amount of material poorly arranged and much that is confusing and misleading. In fact, there are several serious errors and some statements that are absolutely impossible.

The object of this article is to show that, although many records are missing and much will probably always remain conjectural, records do exist which will correct and clarify the above genealogy. Much more research could and should be done by searching the records of those whom the Dunhams married, -probably the only remaining source where further data might be found in the first few generations. This has been done by the writer in a few instances, as will be seen. In some cases more than one record has been found for the same event; both are given herein, but the discrepancies are of minor importance. Only a few lines in the first two or three generations are covered in this research.

No attempt has been made to verify statements as to the probable birthplace in England and ancestry of John Dunham. There is no foundation, however, for the remarks and suggestions in the genealogy implying that he was identical with John Goodman who came in the Mayflower in 1620. The following records found in England and Holland of the Pilgrims (1907), by Rev. H. M. Dexter, settle this:

Page 576 under the year 1619—"John Goodman, the widower of Mary Backus; a linen weaver, married Sarah Hooper 10 October."

Page 612 in the Appendix—"John Dunham, widower of Susanna; betrothed to Abigail Barlow 7 Oct. 1622 with witnesses her father and sister, Thomas and Anna Barlow; married October 22, 1622. Lived in Zevenhuysen Oct. 15, 1622, with three children by first wife.

- Susanna (Kenny), first wife
- John, son of John and Susanna
- Humility, daughter of John and Susanna
- Thomas, son of John and Susanna
- Abigail (Barlow), second wife, witnessed betrothal of her sister Anna to Nathaniel Walker May 28, 1624."

The writer wishes to call attention to the statement in the Briggs Genealogy (1938), by L. Vernon Briggs, Vol. 3, p. 884, that a book entitled Leyden Documents Relating to the Pilgrim Fathers gives new records of the Pilgrims in Leyden. This book was published in

1920, written by Dr. D. Plooi of Leyden and Dr. J. Rendel Harris of Manchester. A comparison with Dexter's work cited above, which precedes it by thirteen years, shows very little difference. It contains no additional data on the Dunhams; there is no marriage record given for Susanna Kenny such as is found in the Dunham Genealogy. The records given above show that the marriage was much earlier than the date given in the Dunham Genealogy.

1. John¹ Dunham was born about 1589 according to his age at death: "Yr 1668 on the first of March dyed John Dunham godly & well esteemed Deacon of the chh one of 80 years old" [Plymouth Church Records, as printed in Vol. 1, p. 144]. In The Mayflower Descendant [18: 57]: "John Dunham, Sr. of Plymouth aged about four score years died 2 March 1668 he was an approved servant of God and a useful man in his place being a Deacon of the Church of Christ at Plymouth." His will, dated 25 Jan. 1668/9, was exhibited to the Court 4 June 1669 [Plymouth Col. Wills, II, pt. 2, p. 53]. It names wife Abigail executrix; John, eldest son; Benajah; son-in-law, Stephen Wood; son Daniel; son Thomas; 12 pence to each of the others if they demand it. A copy of the will may be seen in The Mayflower Descendant [17:113].

We do not know when John Dunham and his family arrived in this country. The first record found in Plymouth is in the tax list dated 2 Jan. 1633, when he is taxed 9s. [Plym. Col. Rec. 3:10]. There are numerous references to him in the Colony and Town records.

First marriage: He must have married Susanna Kenny by 1614, when he was about twenty-five. By her he had the three children given by Dexter, and probably in the order given. No date of Susanna's death is found, and no birth record of these children:

- 2 i. John², b. abt. 1615-16, according to age at death.
- ii. Humility, b. 1617-18, of whom we find no further record.
- 3 iii. Thomas, b. 1619-20.

Second marriage: In Leyden, 22 Oct. 1622, to Abigail Barlow, daughter of Thomas. Date of her death has not been found, but she outlived her husband, being executrix of his estate in 1669. She was the mother of at least eight children, but no records of their births have been found and the order of their birth is unknown except where age at death implies an approximate date of birth.

The eight known children by Abigail Barlow are as follows:

- 4 iv. Samuel, b. probably in Leyden abt. 1624 (by age at death).
- v. Abigail, b. abt. 1626; no record found of death; m. at Plymouth, 6 Nov. 1644, Stephen¹ Wood (MD 13:86). He d. Feb. 1693/4, Eastham records (NEReg. 6:43). Name later written Atwood.
- vi. Persis, b. 1628-9; m. (1) 29 Nov. 1655, Benajah² Pratt (Joshua¹) (MD 17:72); he d. 1682, inventory of his estate 6 May 1682 (Plym. Col. Wills, 4:pt 2:12-13); settlement of his estate names six sons but no daus.; m. (2) Aug. 1683, Jonathan² Shaw, as shown by pre-nuptial agreement (Plym. Col. Prob. 2:18); he d. near 30 July 1701, date of inventory (Plym. Prob. 1:350). No record of her death found, but she was administratrix of her second husband's estate in 1701 jointly with his son, Jonathan Shaw. No issue by her second marriage.
- vii. Jonathan, b. 1631-2; d. at Martha's Vineyard, 18 Dec. 1717; m. (1) 29 Nov. 1655, Mary Delano (MD 17:72), dau. of Philip; m. (2) 15 Oct. 1657, Mary Cobb (Henry¹) (MD 17:72). See Charles E. Banks, History of Martha's Vineyard (3:153) for further details of this branch of the family. Page 11 of the Dunham Genealogy in giving the parentage of Mary Cobb reads that "her mother was Patience Hurst, daughter of Deacon James Hurst, who married a daughter of John Faunce and for second wife Sarah, daughter of Samuel Hinckley of Barnstable." There is a strange mix-up here. John Faunce married about 1634 Patience Morton; they had no daughter who could have married James Hurst, as the dates show. James Hurst died 1657 naming in his will, wife Catherine, no children, but grandchildren, the children of his daughter Patience Cobb. Patience Hurst married about 1631 Elder Henry Cobb; she was buried 4 May 1648 (MD 3:73, Barnstable rec.). Elder Cobb married second, 12 Dec. 1649, Sarah Hinckley, b. at Scituate, 24 Mar. 1637 (MD 3:73). He died in Barnstable in 1679.
- viii. Hannah, b. probably in Plymouth, 1633-4 (by age at death); d. 1 Apr. 1708 in 74th year (Plym. Church Rec. 1:209, printed); m. 31 Oct. 1651, Giles² Rickard, Jr. (MD 16:237); he d. 29 Jan. 1709/10 (MD 16:64). The date in the Dunham Genealogy confuses father and son. Giles Sr. m. (1) in England, 7 Jan. 1623, the young widow, Judith (Cogan) King (West Hatch, Somerset Parish Rec. 3:2, by Phillimore); she was mother of all his children; m. (2) 20 May 1662, Joan Tilson (MD 17:181); m. (3) 29 June 1669, Hannah (Pontus) Churchill, widow of John. It was Giles³ who m. Hannah² Snow, but she was a dau. of William¹ Snow and Rebecca² Brown (Peter¹ of the Mayflower); not dau. of Nicholas Snow of Eastham as stated.
- 5 ix. Joseph, b. abt. 1635-6 at Plymouth.
- x. Benajah, b. abt. 1638; d. at Piscataway, N.J., 24 Dec. 1680; m. 25 Oct. 1660, Elizabeth Tilson (MD 17:182), dau. of Edmund¹. His will, dated 10 May 1679, shows

only son Edmund and two daus. Mary and Elizabeth survived. See Eastham, Mass., V.R., and Piscataway, N. J., sources, for this branch.

- xi. Daniel, b. abt. 1640-2 at Plymouth, d. there shortly before 18 Feb. 1677 (date of inventory). His will, dated 28 Jan. 1677 (Plym. Col. Wills, 3:pt.2:102) names his wife Hannah and "my two children, Hannah and Mehitable." There is no further record of the widow Hannah after the probate entries. The daughter Hannah m. abt. 1690 Joseph² Alden and had at least ten children; the daughter Mehitable m. 30 May 1700 Joseph Hayward and settled in Bridgewater, Mass., where nine children are recorded. These records refute statements that Daniel Dunham married Mehitable Hayward. The wife shown by the records was named Hannah, but her parentage is unknown. The writer could find no records indicating that Daniel owned any property in Bridgewater; apparently he lived and died in Plymouth.

John² Dunham

2. John² Dunham was born about 1615-16 according to his age at death, and was a son of the first wife, Susanna Kenny, not of the second, as given in the Genealogy. It is presumed that he was born in Leyden, but that is not certain. He died 6 Apr. 1692 "in his 77th yeare" (Plym. Church Rec. 1:275) in Plymouth. The town record gives the same date of death for John Sr., but "being entered into the 79th year of his age" [M.D. 16:63]. There is a discrepancy of some two years; most likely he was nearer 77 than 79 years old.

His will, dated 2 Feb. 1691/2, proved 16 Apr. 1692 [Plym. Prob. 1:135], names wife Mary; daughter Mercy Dunham; son John; Bartholomew Hamlin and wife Susanna (daughter); James Hamlin and wife Mary (daughter); Robert Barrow and wife Lydia (daughter); wife Mary and daughter Mercy named executrices.

There is no record of his marriage, but he evidently was married about 1640 when about twenty-five years of age. There is no indication that he had more than one wife, the Mary named in his will. Her identity has not been ascertained. "Widow Mary Donham died 20 March 1698" at Plymouth [M.D. 16:63]. The marriage record given in the Genealogy (p. 9), "John Dunham m. March 14, 1643 Dorothy _____ of Boston" is that of an entirely different person. He was John Downman (also written Downing) of Braintree, Mass., where he and his wife Dorothy had at least six children recorded. There is no possibility that he could have been the John Dunham of Plymouth.

Children of John Dunham (only two have been found with recorded births, but age at death of two more give

us approximate year of birth and indicate the following order, although there may have been other children who died young):

- i. Mary³, b. abt. 1642-3; d. 19 Apr. 1715 ae. 73 (Barnstable V.R., M.D. 6:136); m. 20 Nov. 1662, James Hamblin, Jr. (d. 1715). See The Mayflower Descendant, 6:136, for complete records of their children. In the Dunham Genealogy (p. 19-20) the data are badly mixed, as the first four children are given correctly but the rest are placed under Patience Dunham as a wife of James Hamblin, Jr. No Patience Dunham has been found in the records, although the Genealogy assigns a birth date to her; no daughter Patience is mentioned in the will of John² Dunham. All the children in the records are attributed to James Hamblin Jr. and wife Mary.
- ii. John, b. abt. 1647-8; d. 2 Jan. 1696 in his 48th yr. (Barnstable V.R., M.D. 4:223), about five years after his father's death; m. 1 Mar. 1679/80, Mary Smith, dau. of Rev. John and Susanna. See The Mayflower Descendant, 4:223, for further records. He left a nuncupative will dated 1 Jan. 1696/7, proved 15 Jan. 1696/7 (Barnstable Prob. 1:35), leaving "my whole estate to wife Mary to bring up the children," the widow being granted administration. According to a deed (Plymouth, 4:157) dated 6 June 1702, the widow had removed to Mansfield, Conn., and granted her eldest son Thomas of the same place power of attorney to sell some Middleboro lands belonging to the estate. Seven children will be found recorded in Barnstable; most of the family removed to Mansfield, Conn.
- iii. Jonathan, b. 12 Aug. 1650; d. 26 Aug. 1650 (Plym. Col. Rec., M.D. 16:235).
- iv. Samuel, b. 25 Feb. 1651 (i.e. 1651/2) (Plym. Col. Rec., M.D. 16:237); d. 24 Jan. 1687/8 (M.D. 15:214; "Samuel son of John was burned to death in his house"). He was unmarried, as shown by Plym. Prob. 1:11-12; administration was granted 13 Mar. 1687(/8) to John Dunham Jr. upon the estate of his brother Samuel late of Plymouth, deceased. The estate papers show that he owned land in Barnstable and Plymouth. The Genealogy states that this Samuel married Mary² Harlow and by her had several children; also that he had a second wife. His death record shows that this was impossible. He has been confused with another Samuel, as will be proved later; see the family of Samuel² herein.
- v. Susanna, b. abt. 1654; m. 20 Jan. 1673, Bartholomew² Hamblin, who was b. 11 Apr. 1642 (Barnstable V.R., M.D. 6:138, 136). He d. 1704. No record of her death has been found, but she was granted administration of her husband's estate. An agreement of heirs and settlement will be found in Barnstable Prob. 2:149-152.

- vi. Lydia, b. abt. 1656-8; m. abt. 1684, as his second wife, Robert Barrows. He d. in 1707, his will being dated 9 Dec., proved 19 Dec. (Plym. Prob. 3:23); it names wife and children by both marriages. "Lydia Barro died in ye winter of 1717-18 (Plym. Church Rec. 1:217).
- vii. Mercy, b. 1660-70; her age has been difficult to approximate, but she must have been of legal age in 1691/2 when her father named her as co-executrix with his wife. She was still unmarried when her mother died (20 Mar. 1698/9), as shown by a deed to her on 17 Feb. 1698/9 (Plym. Deeds, 3:88), in which her mother gave to Mercy her half share of about 50 acres in Colchester in Plymouth township, which land had been left to her and daughter Mercy by the "last will of my late husband with full power to sell" if need be for her maintenance. The eldest and only surviving son had been deceased three years and this deed was made to the daughter Mercy in consideration of her tender care, support and maintenance for divers years, her whole dependence is upon her cost and pains "to succor under all infirmities" of age, etc. Another deed (2:62) shows that Mercy had sold her share 5 June 1696. The deed of 1698/9 is the last proven record found for Mercy. The Genealogy states that she married in 1693 Israel Hatch, but a diligent study of the Hatch family does not show this to be so, and it is known that he m. 27 July 1699, his cousin, Elizabeth Hatch. There is a possibility that Mercy m. Nov. 1701, Joseph King of Plymouth. The Genealogy states that he m. Mercy dau. of Joseph² Dunham, but there is a deed at Plymouth (11:49) which shows that this Mercy dau. of Joseph was unmarried 10 Mar. 1714/15.

Note: The Dunham Genealogy states that John² had a daughter Patience born 8 Mar. 1645 who married James Hamblin of Scituate. No daughter of that name has been found; the marriage is incorrect, as shown above. There are several specific dates given in this Genealogy which the writer has been unable to find in the early Plymouth Town, Colony and Church records, and they apparently do not exist. No references are given in the Genealogy by which such dates can be checked.

Thomas² Dunham

3. Thomas² Dunham was probably born in Leyden 1619-20, son of the first wife, Susanna Kenny, according to the Leyden records, and died before 15 May 1677. Plymouth Town Records [1:152] contain an entry: "May 15, 1677 In Reference unto a smale psell of Land & a smale cottage thereon formerly possessed by Thomas Dunham deceased: Now desired by Benjamine Eaton the Towne have ordered that the said Benjamine Eaton enter upon the

same and possesse and Improve it, being willing to Graunt and surrender up theire Right therein unto him, the said Benjamine Eaton to him and his heires and assigns for ever." No other mention of his death has been found, and no inventory of his estate; yet we know he had received grants from the town and possessed land which he had bought. There seems no satisfactory explanation for lack of probate or other records, and it may be that there were records now lost or destroyed.

It is doubtful that Thomas ever married. Savage, Genealogical Dictionary [2:81] under Dunham states that Thomas of Plymouth, perhaps son of John, married Martha Knott, daughter of George, and everyone else seems to have copied this. It is repeated in the Dunham Genealogy [pp. 10, 40], quoting from George Knott's will, and devoting a whole chapter of many pages to their alleged descendants. An examination of the pertinent records produces the following facts:

We learn from the nuncupative will, 1 May 1648, of George Knott of Sandwich [Plym. Col. Wills, 1:82] that he bequeathed his leather suit to Thomas Dunham "in case of his marrying my daughter." Hence they were not married in May 1648. Next we learn from Plymouth Colony Records [2:136] that 4 Oct. 1648 "The Court have ordered, concerning Thomas Dunham, that hee abstaine from coming atte or sending unto Martha Knotte of Sandwidge from this present day until the first Tuesday of Desember next, untell the court can better deserne the treuth of his pretended contracte with the said Martha Knot, unless the Gouverner, uppon clearing of thinges, shall give him leave."

Thomas never married Martha Knott. Two years later the following was recorded [Plym. Col. Rec., M.D. 16: 236]: "1650 Sandwige Regester of Marriages: Thomas Tobye and Marthay Knott were maried the 18th of November." She became the mother of seven sons who lived to maturity. Her mother died in 1673/4 and her will, exhibited to the Court at Plymouth 5 Mar. 1673/4, names her daughter Martha Tobey wife of Thomas. Probably they were Quakers and that may have been the reason why Thomas Dunham did not marry her.

Each record that might possibly refer to Thomas Dunham has been carefully examined and the writer has attempted to trace each one. In Marshfield marriages 1642-1729 [N.E.Reg. 6:347] we find "Thomas Durram and Sarah Bumpus March 1659." This is the only possibility the writer has found for a recorded marriage of Thomas Dunham, but proof could not be found that the name here should be read as "Dunham." The name Durram is given separately from Dunham by Savage, and others of the name of Durram or Durham are shown.

The Dunham Genealogy gives as a son of Thomas² Dun-

ham, a Jonathan born in Plymouth 1646, married in 1669 Mary Bloomfield, resided in Hartford, New Haven and finally Woodbridge, N.J., where he died 2 Apr. 1705. It is evident from the above that this Jonathan could not well be a son of Thomas of Plymouth. In trying to follow the statements made regarding this Woodbridge, N.J., family, we must note a record in the Plymouth Colony books [6:113] under date of July 1683: "Whereas Jonathan Dunham alias Singletary hath long absented himself from his wife and family, tho advised and warned by authoritie to repaire to them & for some considerable time hath bine wandering about from place to place as a vagabond in this collonie, alsoe deseminating his corrupt principles, and drawing away another mans wife, following him up and downe against her husbands consent; and at last he meeting with and accompanying a younge woman called Mary Rosse, led by inthewsiasticall power" committed depredations at Little Compton, he was sentenced to be publicly whipped at the post and to depart forthwith from the Colony, and Mary Ross was sentenced to be whipped also and conveyed from constable to constable towards Boston where her mother dwelt.

There is a Singletary-Curtis family genealogy (1907) by Lou Singletary-Bedford which contains further information on the above, suggesting that this man may have been the Jonathan Singletary who was born 17 Jan. 1640, son of Richard of Salisbury and Haverhill, Mass., and also reasons for the Lunham alias. Those interested in the Lunham family of Woodbridge should study these suggestions and the records in the Essex County locality.

The Lunham Genealogy gives (page 41) a Thomas Dunham as another son of Thomas² of Plymouth, stating that he was born about 1647-8 in Plymouth, lived in Hartford and New Haven where he prepared for the ministry and married his wife Sarah in 1668; was granted £10, Oct. 1677, as an inducement to settle in Rye, Westchester Co., N.Y., and died in 1688 in Bedford, N.Y., leaving a will dated 2 May 1688 (recorded at White Plains) naming his wife and several children.

From the Plymouth Colony Records we know that this could not be true, since Thomas² was unmarried in 1648. This is definitely another mistaken identity. In the Acts of the Commissioners of the United Colonies [Plym. Col. Rec. 10:393], under disbursements for the late war is an item of 1677 granting £10 to "Mr. Thomas Denham." This comes under Connecticut accounts; and in Colonial Records of Conn. [2:321] is a grant dated 15 Oct. 1677 of £10 to Mr. Thomas Denham, "likely to settle at Rye as minister there," and "in regard of his late loss by the war," to be paid out of Rye's taxes, that town then being under Connecticut jurisdiction. These records relate definitely to a different person and one of high

social standing. Thomas Dunham of Plymouth is never called "Mr." in any of the records. It has been estimated that the Rev. Thomas Denham of Rye was born about 1621, and it can be proved that he died in Bedford in 1688, whereas we know that Thomas of Plymouth was "deceased" before 15 May 1677. Hence Rev. Thomas could be neither Thomas² Dunham of Plymouth nor a son of his.

Further data on the Denham family will be found in Baird's History of Rye, N.Y. The index of this book gives the name as Denham with nothing under Dunham, but on page 285 we find "the name is sometimes Dunham and in fact he so writes it three times in his will. Mr. Savage names no Denham except our Rye minister." In his will he speaks of lands he formerly had at Sheep's Gut (probably the present Sheepscott, Maine). Baird also mentions the possibility that he might be the Thomas Dunham of Plymouth, and this suggestion may have misled later writers. But from the only reliable records found, it seems most probable that Thomas Dunham of Plymouth never married and that he left no issue.

These families erroneously assigned to him must look elsewhere for their ancestry.

Samuel² Dunham

4. Samuel² Dunham was born about 1624, probably in Leyden, eldest child by the second wife, Abigail Barlow. Dexter believes that "Barlow" is the proper form of this name; others read it as Ballou, and some even try to translate it from a French word such as Bouleau (meaning birch-tree) to "Wood."

Samuel died at Plymouth, Mass., 20 Jan. 1711/12 "in his 89 years of age" [M.D. 16:64]. He married first, 29 June 1649, Martha (Beal) Falloway, widow of William² Falloway (Gabriell¹) and daughter of John Beals of Hingham. She was born about 1622-3; died 26 Apr. 1690 [Plym. Church Rec.]. She is named in her father's will dated 7 Sept. 1687, which gives "to my son-in-law Samuel Dunum" £3 and his wearing apparel after his decease, and "unto my daughter Martha Dunum" £3 in goods or corn or cattle [Suffolk Prob. 10:297].

From the above we can see that the Dunham Genealogy errs when it states that Samuel married second, 19 May 1659, Mrs. Mary Watson, and that his brother John was granted administration on his estate 13 Mar. 1687, implying that he was then deceased. This Samuel did take another wife, but her name was not Mary and the date given is entirely wrong. The following records rectify the marriage data:

"Samuel Dunham was Married unto the Widow Sarah Watson on the 15th day of January 1693/4" [Plymouth V.R., M.D. 13:206]. Sarah wife of Samuel Dunham died 12 Nov.

1706 "suddenly" [Plymouth Church Rec., 1:269].

Thus we find that Samuel² outlived his second wife also. Confusion has been caused by the fact that he left no estate and it has always been supposed that he left no issue, but a study of all the early Samuel Dunhams in the records shows otherwise. There was a daughter, and a deed in 1684 shows that he conveyed all his remaining property to his "only son Samuel"; this in lieu of a will. The following records will show clearly that his son Samuel has been confused by previous writers with Samuel³ son of John.

It has been shown in the account of the family of John² that his son Samuel³ died 24 Jan. 1687/8, "burned to death in his house," and that his brother John was named administrator of his estate. There is no mention of a wife or children in the estate papers, so it seems clear that he was not the Samuel who married Mary Harlow as repeatedly stated in all previous articles and genealogies dealing with the Dunham family.

Several records show that Samuel² did have a son Samuel³ who outlived him, usually called "Samuel Jr." in the records. Thus, 7 July 1674, Samuel Dunham, son of Samuel, and John Ricard, son of John, for abusing an Indian, were fined 3s. 4d. [Plym. Col. Rec. 5:152]. On 5 Mar. 1703, "Samuel Dunham Jr. to give satisfaction for his unjust charging of Mary Jordan widow with stealing" [Plym. Church Rec. 1:195]. Samuel son of John had died some years before this date.

On 20 May 1684, "Samuel Dunham Sr. of Plymouth.... planter, for and in consideration of ye love and fatherly affection which I bear unto my only son Samuel Jr., have given granted....and confirmed unto him all my grants of land lying and being at Wellingsly or ye Little Town so called in Plymouth, all my garden plot or homestead on which my son's house now standeth..."[etc., three garden plots and several other parcels of land mentioned]. [Plym. Deeds, 3:20.]

Children of Samuel² and Martha (Beal)(Falloway) Dunham:

- i. Sarah³, b. at Plymouth, 10 Apr. 1650 (Plym. Col. Rec., M.D. 16:235); d. 23 Apr. 1738 in 88th yr. (Plym. V. R., M.D. 16:85); m. abt. 1668-9, Samuel² King, Jr., son of Samuel King and Ann Finney, dau. of the "widow Finney" (see *The American Genealogist*, 30:11). She is named as one of the beneficiaries in the will of her half-brother, Jonathan³ Fallowell, in which she is called "sister Sarah King." Samuel Dunham and wife Martha were administrators of this will.
- ii and iii. Twin sons, b. 29 Dec. 1651, both d. soon (Plym. Col. Rec., M.D. 16:237).
- iv. Samuel, b. at Plymouth abt. 1653, no birth record extant; d. in the winter of 1717 (Plym. Church Rec.,

1:217). He left no will; inventory of his estate taken 25 Feb. 1717/18. This is the Samuel Dunham who married Mary² Harlow: "Samuel Dunham Junior Was married unto Mary harlow on the 30th of June 1680" (Plym. V.R., M.D. 13:203). She was b. at Plymouth, 16 May 1659, dau. of Sergt. William Harlow and his second wife, Mary² Faunce (John¹ Faunce and Patience Morton, dau. of George¹). "Marv Donham (widdow of y^e Late Sam¹ Donham Deceas^d) Deceased, January 8th 1743. In y^e 84th year, of her age" (Plym. V.R., M.D. 15:213). This record agrees with her birth record and shows that she survived her husband and therefore, he could not have been the Samuel Dunham who married Sarah Watson in 1693, as given by Davis's Landmarks of Plymouth and repeated by other writers. It has been shown that it was his father who married (second) Sarah Watson. There is no evidence that Samuel³ had any other wife than Mary Harlow. Agreement of the heirs and division of the estate of Samuel³ (Plym. Prob. 4:87) names the widow Mary Donham and her children, Samuel, William, Ebenezer, Nathaniel, and daughter Mary Donham. All these children were entered in Plymouth V.R. (M.D. 1:207):

1. Samuel⁴, b. 19 July 1681; d. 26 Mar. 1761 (Plym. Church Rec. 1:391).
2. William, b. 2 Feb. 1684 (1684/5); d. 12 Nov. 1746 in 62nd yr. (Plymouth V.R., M.D. 15:213); m. 12 Sept. 1708, Anna Norcut (M.D. 14:36). Removed to Colchester, Conn., but returned to Plymouth.
3. Mary, b. 13 Oct. 1687; d. unmarried 8 Mar. 1780 ae. 94 (Plym. Church Rec. 1:410).
4. Ebenezer, b. 24 Feb. 1691/2; perhaps m. 1 Jan. 1720 (Middleboro V.R., M.D. 4:67), Abigail Smith. Further research is indicated.
5. Nathaniel, b. 12 May 1698; probably d. 12 Dec. 1763; perhaps m. 26 Jan. 1724/5, Rebecca King.

Joseph² Dunham

5. Joseph² Dunham, born in Plymouth about 1635-6, died there in 1703 (no record found); his will is dated 9 Mar. 1702/3, probated 16 June 1703. He married first, 18 Nov. 1657, Mercy Morton [M.D. 17:72], daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia (Cooper) Morton; she died 19 Feb. 1666/7 [M.D. 18:56]. He married second, 20 Aug. 1669, Hester Wormell, baptized at Boston, 21 3 [May] 1648 [Boston Rec. Com. Reports, 9:28], daughter of Joseph and Miriam; no record of her death found, but she survived her husband and was named executrix of his will in 1703. She was living in 1715 [Plym. Deeds, 11:3].

His will [Plym. Prob. 2:21] names two eldest sons Eleazer and Nathaniel; sons Micajah and Joseph; and two youngest sons Benajah and Daniel; daughter Mercy;

and wife Esther (Hester). No record has been found of the births of these children, but the order of birth of the sons is indicated by the will; the age of the daughter Mercy is difficult to approximate. She may have belonged to the first wife, but it seems more likely she belonged to the second although named for the first. The first two sons named in the will were certainly by the first wife.

Children:

- i. Eleazer³, b. abt. 1659 in Plymouth; no record of death; m. abt. 1682, Bathsheba² Whiston, bp. 1 July 1660 at Scituate, dau. of John Whiston and Susanna Downe. Susanna Downe, who was the daughter of Emlin Hatherly by her first husband, became the second wife of William Brooks, and Brooks's will, dated 6 Mar. 1682/3, names his wife's eldest daughter Bathsheba Dunham (Plym. Col. 4:pt.2:21-22). There are several records in connection with John Whiston's estate and that of his son Joseph which contain further proof of the above relationships. Eleazer had nine children recorded in Plymouth (M.D.1:141).
- ii. Nathaniel, b. abt. 1662 in Plymouth; no record of death found; m. at Plymouth, 21 Jan. 1691, Mary Tilson (M. D. 13:205). Her parentage has not been determined. There are very few vital records of the first two generations of the Tilson family; she may have been a daughter of Ephraim. There are indications that this Nathaniel Dunham settled in Plympton. No children have been found recorded, yet there are deeds at Plymouth which seem to indicate that there was issue. Mary wife of Nathaniel died 1714 (Plympton V.R.). This may be the above Mary (Tilson). If so, he may have taken another wife, for "Nathaniel Dunham of Plympton" m. 8 Dec. 1714 Elizabeth Pratt (Norton V.R.). There are at least four Nathaniel Dunhams living about the same period, not including the one in Wrentham (see *The American Genealogist*, 29: 22). They cannot be properly identified without a study of all the contemporary Dunham deeds at Plymouth and in Bristol and Suffolk Counties, as well as research on each wife. There is evidence that the Dunhams who lived in Norton are descended from Joseph².
- iii. Micajah, b. possibly in 1673; no record of death found; m. 26 June 1701, Elizabeth Lazell (M.D. 13:207), dau. of Joshua and Mary, b. at Hingham, 20 Dec. 1681, no record of death found but in Plymouth Church Records she is called "widow of Micajah" in 1760. He had no estate probated.
- iv. Joseph, b. possibly 1675-6; no record of death found; m. 19 June 1706, Bethia Chase (Taunton V.R.). There are a few deeds recorded in Bristol County in his name.
- v. Mercy, b. possibly abt. 1679-80; unmarried at date of

her father's will. She was still unmarried, called "single woman," 10 Mar. 1715, when she sold to her brother Eleazer her rights in father's estate (Plym. Deeds, 11:49).

- vi. Benajah, b. not earlier than 1683, since he was under 21 years of age when his father made his will; bp. 1684 (Plym. Church Rec. 1:254); m. 7 May 1708 Sarah Covel; d. 8 Dec. 1766, Tisbury. See Charles E. Banks, History of Martha's Vineyard, Vol. 3, under Dunham, for further details on this branch.
- vii. Daniel, b. probably not earlier than 1685, since he was under age when his father's will was made; bp. 1687 (Plym. Church Rec. 1:259), so quite likely b. that year. He removed to Newport, R.I., as shown by Plym. Deeds (7:297): "Daniel Donham of Newport, R.I." sold to William Canaday of Plympton one half part of 40 acres of land given him by "my honored father Joseph Dunham late of Plymouth deceased....bequeathed unto me by his last will and testament....the whole 40 acres unto my brother Benajah Dunham and myself.... and half the house and barn and orchards being a neck of land lying northward by the road...." dated 5 Apr. 1709. The writer has not traced him further.
- viii. Esther, b. abt. 1690; bp. 1690 (Plym. Church Rec. 1:268).

THE SALEM GARDNERS: COMMENTS AND CLUES

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In the interest of condensation the following comments on the Salem Gardners are based on the assumption that the reader will be familiar with the genealogy of that family by the late Frank Augustine Gardner, M.D., first published as Thomas Gardner, Planter (Salem, Essex Institute, 1907); though it appeared serially in the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute beginning with vol. 37, p. 81; and was reprinted as the Gardner Memorial (Salem, 1933). References hereafter to "Dr. Gardner" are taken from the 1907 version: the others differ only as to pagination, so far as the earlier Gardners are concerned.

A. English origin: Nothing is definitely known about the birthplace of Thomas¹ Gardner. His age on 26 Nov. 1661 was stated as about 69 [Essex Court Records, 7:3; printed Records and Files, 2:320]. A possible clue appears in Dr. C. E. Banks' Topographical Dictionary which, without citing evidence, points to Hurst, Parish of Martock, Somersetshire, as the place of origin. The marriage registers of this parish, as printed by Phillimore, contain two Gardner weddings: Richard

Gardner to Emmet Neell on 20 Oct. 1605, and Thomas Gardner to Tamsen Knight on 23 Jan. 1607/8. The immigrant named a son Richard, but nothing has been found in Salem to suggest that his wife was named Tamsen, and the date would be early for a man born in 1592. Further research at Martock would be warranted, but I understand that G. Andrews Moriarty, Esq., favors a different county and has some searches in progress.

B. Margaret Friar: This is the name many times stated to have been that of that earlier wife of Thomas¹ Gardner whose existence is demonstrable from the allusion in his will, dated 7 Dec. 1668, probated 29 March 1675 [Essex Wills, file 301:62: Probate Records, 2:423], to his then wife Damaris, "mother-in-law" of the sons. Damaris was the Widdow Shattock who joined First Church, Salem, 2 July 1641. When the earlier wife died and the second marriage took place are unknown, but Damaris died on 28 Nov. 1674, a month before Thomas¹ Gardner died on 29 Dec. 1674. Thomas¹ Gardner's name appears fifteenth on the Covenant of First Church, signed 6 of 6th month 1629, and a woman named Margaret Gardener is the next member of the family to join on "1639-24-1" [24 March 1639/40?]. On "15-10" in the same year, in any case later than the date of Margaret's admission, the name of Tho: Gardener Juny^r appears. Though he was by this year certainly old enough to be married, and it is possible that Margaret was his wife, the baptisms of his children do not start until 28 Jan. 1643/4, so I am inclined to agree with Dr. Gardner and Mr. Moriarty that Margaret was actually the name of the earlier wife of Thomas¹ Gardner. The surname Friar appears to have been first stated in print by the Rev. Joseph B. Felt, well over a century ago. Neither Dr. Gardner nor Mr. Moriarty was ever successful in finding Mr. Felt's evidence; but it would be well not to reject the possibility that Friar (or a variant) is right until we can either prove that the true name was something else or explain how the error arose.

C. Seeth Gardner: The last child of Thomas¹ Gardner, the only one whose birth or baptism is recorded at Salem, was baptized on 25 Dec. 1636 and was given the curious name of Seeth. She married first, Joshua² Conant (Roger¹), who died intestate in England in 1659, administration granted in November of that year to his father-in-law [Records and Files, 2:190]. This marriage was blessed with but one child, Joshua, born 15 April 1657 [see Frederick O. Conant, History and Genealogy of the Conant Family, Rutland, 1887, p. 136]. Seeth Conant married second, on 1 Dec. 1659, John Grafton and died 17 April 1707, he surviving until 24 Nov. 1715 when he died aet. 77 [see Henry Wyckoff Belknap, The Grafton Family of Salem, Salem, 1928, pp. 18 f.].

Among other children, the Graftons had a daughter Seeth, born 28 April 1665.

No other instances of the Christian name Seeth have come to my notice, but I do not think it a variant of the biblical name Seth, usually reserved for males. So far as I know, no one has been troubled by the name or seen any significance in it, but I suggest that it may be a variant of the surname Seath which occurs in the current editions of both Who's Who and Who's Who in America. No example of the surname has been found in early New England, but on 18 Feb. 1586/7 the Bishop of London granted a license to Robert Seath, of Averydge, Parish of Lambourne, co. Essex, husbandman, to marry Juliana Goodwen, spinster, of East Tilbury, daughter of John Goodwen, of the same parish, fisherman, wedding to be at St. Botolph's Church, Aldgate. Mr. John Insley Coddington has found in the indexes to the Prerogative Court of Canterbury the following will: of John Seath, alias Seith, Seth, of Feversham, Kent, 1557 [PCC 14 Wrastley], and of Thomasine Sethe, of London, 1560 [PCC 44 Mellershe]. Other items can be cited, but the purpose is merely to demonstrate the existence of the surname. The examples are too early to show a marriage to Thomas¹ Gardner, but since early New England families frequently used surnames as given names even for daughters, I suggest that either Thomas¹ Gardner, or his father, married a woman whose maiden name was Seeth, Seath, Seathe, Sethe, Seith, Seth, or other variant. Through the kindness of Mr. Henry E. Christiansen, the copy of Boyd's Marriage Index at the Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City has been checked for a marriage of Thomas¹ Gardner to — Seeth or variant, but none was found.

D. The first wife of Thomas² Gardner: Dr. Gardner was of the opinion that the first wife of Thomas² Gardner was named Hannah, but he did not know her maiden name. This view is based obviously on the fact that a woman named Hannah Gardener joined Salem First Church on 4 March 1649/50. Except for Margaret Gardener, mentioned above, this Hannah is the only woman named Gardner or variant thereof who joined that church in the period 1629-1659. Dr. Gardner believed that Margaret was the wife of Thomas¹ Gardner and that the first wife of George² Gardner, who joined on 3 Jan. 1641/2, was named Elizabeth, so he felt certain that Hannah was the first wife of Thomas² Gardner, and Mr. Moriarty follows him in this respect in the brief but brilliant article on this woman which he published in The American Genealogist, 26:108.

Thomas³ Gardner, son of Thomas² by his first wife, had by his wife Mary, daughter of John and Mary (—) Porter, a child named Hapscott, born 22 July 1679. Mr.

Moriarty regards Hapscott as a variant of Hopcott, the maiden name of Sarah, wife of Thomas Macy, and claims that Sarah Macy was a sister of the first wife of Thomas² Gardner. I find his reasoning, both in the article cited and in a letter to me in which he rejects the possibility that it was the Porter grandmother who was a Hapscott at birth, quite convincing, but I cannot believe that the first name of Thomas²'s wife was Hannah, and regard it as all but absolutely proved that this Hannah was the first wife of George Gardner. George's eldest child was named Hannah, and that name recurs frequently in this branch of the family. On the other hand, Thomas² Gardner gave other names to his first four daughters.

I conclude that the first name of Thomas² Gardner's first wife is unknown unless, as seems rather improbable, she was Margaret. Further search for the Hapscott-Hopcott family in England might well be now centered in Gloucestershire. One Thomas Hopcott was in 1658 and 1660 persecuted in that county for being a Quaker—see Joseph Besse, An Account of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers (London, 1753), 1:209, 211. As this impressive work is not easily accessible, I should say that nothing is revealed about the precise residence of Thomas Hopcott, who may well have been a relative of the Salem Hopcotts.

E. The wives of George² Gardner: The identity of these three women is an exceedingly tough problem and much that is untrue has been printed about them. Dr. Gardner (p. 34) writes as follows:

"The statement has been made and repeated many times that George Gardner married three times, as follows: first, to Eliza or Elizabeth Horne, daughter of Deacon John Horne; second, to Mrs. Ruth Turner, widow of John Turner, Sen., her former husband having died in 1668 at Barbadoes, and, third, to Mrs. Elizabeth Stone, widow of Rev. Samuel Stone."

Dr. Gardner goes on immediately to show that, as the daughter of John Horne did not die until 1695, she could not possibly have been the first of three wives of a man who died, as did George Gardner, on 20 Aug. 1679. That the second wife of Thomas² Gardner was named Elizabeth is proved by the probate papers of her husband who died intestate. Deacon John Horne, whose will is dated 8 Oct. 1679, with a codicil dated 27 Feb. 1683/4, probated 25 Nov. 1684, alludes in the will to "my eldest daughter Elizabeth Gardner" in such a way as to show she was living. Now it happens that Samuel² Gardner, brother of Thomas², also married, second, a woman named Elizabeth, the Widow Paine, but this marriage did not take place until 2 Aug. 1680. Elizabeth Paine was probably the woman of that name who gave testimony at

the filing of the inventory of the estate of her late husband, John Paine, probably of Ipswich, on 25 Oct. 1677 [Probate Records, 3:177-9]. I conclude that Dr. Gardner is right in identifying the second wife of Thomas² Gardner as Elizabeth Horne, daughter of Deacon John Horne.

What Dr. Gardner proved by the argumentation just summarized was that Elizabeth, wife of George Gardner, could not have been Elizabeth Horne. He did not prove, nor did he claim to prove, that he had eliminated a "first" marriage to a woman named Elizabeth. The point is very important, as Mr. Moriarty has unfortunately assumed that Dr. Gardner had eliminated any such marriage to a woman named Elizabeth, of whatever surname.

As for the "second" marriage to a widow named Ruth Turner, we owe to Mr. Moriarty much illumination on that point. By his able studies of the Turner family of Salem [Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, 48:262-75] and of the Turner family of Barbadoes [*ibid.*, 49:347-53], which were related to each other, Mr. Moriarty showed many years ago that there was no Ruth Turner, widow of a John Turner, Sr., who died at Barbadoes in 1668, available to be the "second" wife of George Gardner. Here again it is important to emphasize that all Mr. Moriarty proved was that no Ruth Turner existed, not that George Gardner did not actually marry a widow named Turner, for again Mr. Moriarty has supposed that the latter was what he proved.

Dr. Gardner was quite right in listing as third wife and widow of George Gardner, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Samuel Stone. Her maiden name is said to have been Allen and she married, before July 1641, as second wife, the Rev. Samuel¹ Stone, he born at Hertford, England, baptized there at All Saints Church, 30 July 1602. He came to America on the Griffin, 4 Sept. 1633, was made freeman the next year, and moved shortly to Hartford, Conn., where he was a prominent clergyman. The name of his first wife is unknown but she died shortly before 3 Nov. 1640 on which date the Rev. Thomas Hooker wrote that "she smoaked out her days in the darkness of melancholy." Her surviving children were Rebecca, Mary and Sarah, while Elizabeth Allen bore but two who survived, Samuel and Elizabeth. As Samuel Stone died on 20 July 1663 (inventory dated November 1663, undated will probated 3 March 1663/4: C. W. Manwaring, Digest of Early Connecticut Probate Records, Hartford District, 1:242 f.), the marriage of his widow Elizabeth to George Gardner must have been later than that date, indeed, probably some years later, and it is clear that all of the Gardner children were born well before the death of Samuel Stone. Stone's will mentions only wife Elizabeth and children Rebecca, Mary, Sarah, Samuel and

Elizabeth. The will of Elizabeth Gardner, dated 16 June 1681, probated 2 March 1681/2 [Manwaring, 1:304 f.], mentions son Samuel Stone; daughter Elizabeth Roberts; grandson Samuel Sedgewick, a minor; grandson John Roberts; daughters-in-law Rebecca Nash, Mary Fitch, and Sarah Butler; as well as her former husband, Mr. Samuel Stone; but no allusion is made to any member of the Gardner family.

At this stage of the investigation Mr. Moriarty kindly turned his attention, at my request, to the problem of the three wives of George Gardner, and I desire here gratefully to acknowledge that, had he not graciously done so, this paper would not have been possible. Noting that Ruth³ Gardner, one of the daughters of George Gardner, later the wife of Col. John² Hathorne, who was judge at the Salem witchcraft trials, had named her last child Freestone Hathorne, baptized 26 Feb. 1698/9 (this is omitted by Dr. Gardner, as he did not investigate children of daughters, a cardinal error, in my opinion, since evidence of value in constructing a pedigree is often found in the female lines), Mr. Moriarty rightly concluded that the mother of Freestone Hathorne must have been a daughter of the well-known Freestone family of Lincolnshire, related to the Thewe, Hutchinson and Raithbecke families, about whom Mr. Moriarty and others had written extensively many years ago. See the New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 20:355-67; 51:118-24; 72:51-63; 74:140-6, 173 f.; also, A. R. Maddison, Lincolnshire Pedigrees (Harleian Society, 50:374 f.; 52:812).

Richard Freestone, woolen draper, of Horncastle, co. Lincoln, baptized there on 19 Dec. 1579, buried on 4 Jan. 1627/8, son of George and Mary (Hutchinson) Freestone, married his first cousin, Margery Freestone, baptized 18 June 1587, buried 22 June 1625, daughter of Robert and Frances (Raithbecke) Freestone or Freestone. Of their nine children, the third, seventh, and ninth were respectively, Frances, Ann, and Elizabeth, three young women who came to America as orphans with their cousin, William Hutchinson, husband of the famous Ann (Marbury) Hutchinson, and were inmates of his house in Boston. Frances, baptized 13 Oct. 1610, was admitted to First Church, Boston, 28 Dec. 1634; married Valentine Hill, and died 17 Feb. 1645/6. Ann, baptized 12 Nov. 1615, was admitted to First Church, Boston, on 9 Nov. 1634; no further trace of her has been found. Elizabeth, the youngest child, was baptized on 17 Oct. 1619, and on 26 Oct. 1640, just after she came of age, gave a power of attorney to John Hutchinson, of Alford, co. Lincoln, to recover bequests in the wills of her grandmother Cuthbert and grandfather, Robert Freestone [they had been husband and wife], in which paper she

identified also her parents [see Thomas Lechford's Notebook, original p. 181, printed p. 327]. She married Robert Turner (1611-1651), the shoemaker, not the vintner, of Boston, and bore him the following children:

- i. John, b. 28 Apr. 1643; bapt. 18 Feb. 1643/4; bur. 19 May 1644.
- ii. John, b. 8 Sept. 1644; bapt. 15 Sept. 1644; afterwards of Salem.
- iii. Habakkuk, b. 13 Apr. 1647; bapt. 18 Apr. 1647 aet. 5 days; m. at Salem, 30 Apr. 1670, Mary³ Gardner (George², Thomas¹).
- iv. Elizabeth, b. 13 June 1648; bapt. 18 June 1648; m. 9 June 1665, Eleazer Gedney.
- v. Frances, b. 20 Aug. 1649; bapt. 26 Aug. 1649 aet. ca. 6 days; d. young.
- vi. Robert, b. 17 May 1652, posthumously; bapt. 23 May 1652; d. 21 Aug. 1652.

The will of Robert Turner, shoemaker, of Boston, dated 14 Aug. 1651, probated 3 Dec. 1651 [New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 4:285 f.], mentions testator's wife Elizabeth; son John Turner; Habacuk Turner and Elizabeth Turner, implied to be children; makes provision for another child not yet born [Robert, above]; mentions Abigail Death, daughter of brother Peeter Turner; Hannah Hill, daughter of Frances Hill, wife's sister; wife named as executrix, friends Vallentyne Hille, Richard Treusdale, Joshua Scotto, and Hezekiah Usher, as overseers; witnesses: Richard fairebanck and Joseph Pendelton.

Mr. Moriarty's Freestone researches having thus many years ago identified the husbands of two of the three Freestone sisters, there was, so it seemed, but one of the three sisters left to be the wife of George Gardner and the mother of Ruth and grandmother of Freestone Hathorne, namely, Ann Freestone. This conclusion was published in a short article which appeared in the Historical Collections of the Essex Institute for July 1953 [89:211 f.].

Unfortunately, this will not do. The main objection to identifying Ann Freestone as the first of two wives of George Gardner and mother of all the children is that the Salem Vital Records state the name of the mother of the last five of the eight children to have been Eliza: or Elizabeth, not Ann or Hannah. These records do not give the mother's name in the case of the three eldest, Hannah, Samuel, and Mary, nor does the baptismal record of George, the fourth child, baptized 24 Sept. 1654, but the death record of George (21 Aug. 1662), the birth records of Bethiah (3 June 1654), Ebenezer (16 Aug. 1657), Hittabel or Mehitabel (23 Apr. 1659), and the death record of the last (8 May

1659), all clearly call the mother Elizabeth or Eliza. No baptismal or marriage record has been found for Bethiah, and she is not mentioned as living in her father's will in 1679. Both Ebenezer and Ruth were baptized on the same day, 2 April 1665, mother's name not given. Now we know that Ebenezer was then aged seven, and it is certain that Ruth was not baptized as an infant, for she married as early as 22 March 1674/5, John Hathorne. It may well be that Ruth was actually older than Ebenezer. Whichever was the older is of no importance for our purpose, for both George and Bethiah are stated to be children of Elizabeth. Therefore, the marriage to Elizabeth must have been earlier than the beginning of 1654 at the very latest, and beginning with George, all the children were Elizabeth's.

In the face of this evidence, we cannot accept Mr. Moriarty's view that George Gardner married only twice and that the mother of the children was named Hannah or Ann Freestone. One of these children of Elizabeth (——) Gardner must, by Mr. Moriarty's evidence, from the name Freestone Hathorne, have had a Freestone mother, hence it was Elizabeth Freestone who was the mother of Ruth Gardner, and the only available Elizabeth Freestone was the widow of Robert Turner. She became the widow of Turner in the autumn of 1651, but the marriage to George Gardner could not have occurred until after the birth of his third child, Mary, who was baptized 10 July 1653, for this Mary Gardner became the wife of Habakkuk, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Freestone) Turner. Since she cannot be presumed to have married a half-brother, Mary must have been a daughter of an earlier wife. This leaves us with the conclusion: George Gardner married first, Hannah ——, mother of Hannah, Samuel, and Mary; second, Elizabeth Freestone, widow of Robert Turner, mother of six Turner children (only three survived to marry) and of five Gardner children; and third, Elizabeth Allen, widow of the Rev. Samuel Stone, mother of two surviving Stone children but not mother of any of the Gardner children.

Who, then, really was this Hannah who was the first wife? We cannot say with certainty. The thought has, of course, occurred that she may have been Ann Freestone, after all. If so, there is absolutely no onomastic evidence to support the identification. Her eldest daughter Hannah married Lieut. John² Buttolph (Thomas¹) at Salem on 16 Aug. 1663, died at Wethersfield, Conn., 6 June 1681. Her children were named John, Jonathan, George, David, Hannah, Samuel, Mercy, Jonathan, and Joseph, none of which names suggests a Freestone connection. The second child, Samuel, married Elizabeth (Browne) Grafton, and died 24 Feb. 1724/5. His children were named George, Hannah, Samuel, George,

John, and Samuel, again without any suggestion of a Freestone connection. The third child, Mary, married, as stated before, Habakkuk Turner, at Salem on 30 Apr. 1670. She is alleged to have married, second, John Marston. A Mary Turner did marry a John Marston at Salem on 15 Sept. 1686. He was probably the John Marston whose wife Mary [Chichester, married at Salem, 5 Sept. 1664] had died at Salem, 25 May 1686 aet. 43, and probably he was the John, son of John and Alice, born at Salem, 29 Aug. 1641. Mr. Savage [Gen. Dict., 3:161] was unable to discover what became of John after he married Mary Turner or whether they had any children. He may have been the man of that name who witnessed at Portsmouth, N.H., on 3 Jan. 1692/3 [New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 69:360], but, to use a Savage expression, I mistrust this. Of the children of Habakkuk and Mary (Gardner) Turner, Dr. Gardner lists only Robert, born 25 April 1671, and Mary, born 25 Jan. 1672/3, died 14 Oct. 1674. In the will of Ebenezer³ Gardner, dated 3 Feb. 1684/5, probated 11 May 1685 [see Hist. Coll. of Essex Inst., 4:71; Dr. Gardner, pp. 123 f.; and Manwaring, 1:303 f.], the children are listed as Robert, Habakkuk, and Mary [clearly a second Mary]. Robert is a Freestone name, but it is also a Turner name, and any Freestone relationship would have been reflected through the paternal line in any case.

There are two further considerations which make me very loath to believe that George Gardner ever married Ann Freestone. In the first place, there was a widespread belief that marriage to a deceased wife's sister was incestuous. This belief appears to have no biblical foundation, but I understand it was definitely forbidden by Canon 99 of the Canons of 1604 (see W. M. Foley, Hastings' Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics, 8:443, where it is stated that prejudice against this type of marriage was still powerful in England as late as 1908), though examples of such marriages can be cited as occurring without objection. Furthermore, the will of Robert Turner, cited above, does not mention his wife's sister Ann Freestone, unless she is John Spurr's wife, of whom, so far as I can discover, nothing more is known. In either case, the evidence from the will suggests that Ann Freestone had not married George Gardner by 1651.

Before passing, we should point out some interesting confirmations of the view that George Gardner's second wife was Elizabeth Freestone. First, the tradition that the second wife was a widow named Turner is confirmed, though the tradition was at fault in identifying her more precisely. Second, this affords an explanation why the Turner children were afterwards found in Salem. I have seen a statement that there was in

Salem a widow Elizabeth Turner, but I have been unable to verify this statement or to date it. If such a woman did live in Salem circa 1651, then it might be that Elizabeth Turner removed to Salem for some reason other than marriage to Gardner. Third, the will of Ebenezer Gardner, already cited, names, in addition to a great many persons whose relationship is stated, Ruth Gedney to whom he bequeaths £10 lent her father, now in her mother's hands. For some reason Dr. Gardner's transcript of the will omits this bequest, but it appears in both of the others. Ruth Gedney, born 24 May 1672, was a daughter of Elizabeth² Turner and therefore a granddaughter of Elizabeth (Freestone) (Turner) Gardner. As such she was a daughter of the testator's half-sister and a very proper person to receive a bequest under that will.

It was apparently overlooked by Dr. Gardner that George Gardner, or his first wife, was certainly related to the Pope family of Salem. Joseph Pope signed the First Church Covenant on 6 of 6th month 1629 and a Gertrude Pope joined the church on 4 March 1649/50, the same day that Hannah Gardener joined. No other members of the Pope family joined before 1659 and, as by that time the Popes had become Friends, none probably joined for some time thereafter, if at all. Savage [Gen. Dict., 3:458] says that Joseph Pope, of Salem, came to America on the Mary and John of London in 1634 and was made freeman on 17 May 1637. Pope [Pioneers of Mass., p. 368] dates the arrival of the ship on 26 March. If the Joseph Pope at Salem in 1629 was the man who arrived in 1634, then he must have returned to England, which is not impossible.

In any case, we have the very interesting and puzzling will of Joseph Pope, of Salem, dated 11 Sept. 1666, probated 27 June 1667 [Probate Records, 2:93]. Its bearing on the Gardner family was long ago recognized by the Rev. Charles H. Pope, History of the Dorchester Pope Family 1634-1888 (Boston, 1888), pp. 297 f., where he prints a sketch of the Salem Popes as an unplaced Pope family, and was mentioned in his Pioneers of Massachusetts (p. 182), both of which antedate Dr. Gardner's genealogy. Indeed, Dr. Gardner must have read the latter statement, for he cites the sketch in his genealogy.

The will names the wife Gartrude; eldest sons Joseph [bapt. 27 Oct. 1650] and Beniamen [bapt. 17 Apr. 1653, m. Damaris Shattuck, daughter of Samuel and Grace]; youngest sons Enos [baptism not recorded at Salem] and Samuel [bapt. 18 May 1656]; daughter Damaris Bufum [bapt. 23 Apr. 1643, m. Joshua Buffum, brother of Caleb]; daughter Hannah Pope [not the one bapt. 20 July 1645 but the one bapt. 26 Mar. 1648, m. Caleb Buffum,

brother of Joshua, 26 Mar. 1672]; but it omits son George [bapt. 8 July 1649], probably dead. No further trace of this family appears in the Salem Vital Records. The most remarkable feature of the will is the names of the overseers: they are brothers George and Richard and Joseph Gardner, and cozen Samuell Shatok the elder. The names of the children suggest strong affinity with the Gardners and Shattucks: Damaris Pope reflects Damaris the elder, last wife of Thomas¹ Gardner; the two Hannahs suggest Hannah (——) Gardner; George Pope suggests George Gardner; Samuel Pope suggests both Samuel Gardner and Samuel Shattuck.

We shall later present a tentative list of the Shattuck children of Damaris the elder. At this point it should be stated that the said Damaris was certainly mother of Samuel Shattuck, clearly the cousin Samuell Shatok the elder of the Pope will; and certainly also the mother of Sarah Shattuck, wife of Richard Gardner. No other child of Damaris the elder is known to have married into the Pope or Gardner families. One would normally expect, when a man calls three men of the same surname his brothers, these not bearing his own surname, that (unless he was their half-brother through the same mother) the relationship was created by his marriage to their sister, yet the will of Thomas¹ Gardner, dated in 1668, says nothing whatever of the Popes. By 1668 the Popes had become Friends, but so had son Richard Gardner who is not disinherited. We conclude that Thomas¹ Gardner was not blood father to Gertrude Pope.

Gertrude may, however, have been a daughter of Damaris the elder by her husband Shattuck. If so, then the three Gardner brothers might well be called brothers of Joseph Pope in the sense that they were stepbrothers of his wife. But if this be the case, the word used to describe the relationship to Samuel Shattuck is a difficulty. He is called cousin, but by our theory he would have been brother of Joseph Pope's wife and a wife's blood brother would be a truer brother than a wife's stepbrothers. That Richard Gardner (husband of Sarah Shattuck) would have become "brother" to Joseph Pope in more than one way will not affect the issue, but calling Joseph Gardner a brother cannot be explained on the supposition that he had married an unknown first wife who was sister to Joseph Pope's wife. He is known only to have married Ann Downing, daughter of Emanuel Downing by a sister of Gov. John Winthrop the elder, and Ann married second, Gov. Simon Bradstreet. It is possible that Joseph Pope and George Gardner had married sisters who were not Shattucks. It is also possible (a suggestion I owe to Mr. Moriarty) that Damaris the elder was born Pope and that

she was aunt to Joseph Pope, which would make her son Samuel Shattuck a cousin of Pope in the modern sense, but this does nothing to explain how the three Gardners were brothers of Pope.

The only writer yet found who has suggested that Hannah, wife of George Gardner, was Hannah Shattuck, daughter of Damaris the elder, is Lemuel Shattuck who published the Memorials of the Descendants of William Shattuck (Boston, 1855), a genealogy principally devoted to another, perhaps related family, which contains, however, an appendix of unplaced Shattucks with a sketch of the Salem family (pp. 361-6). He boldly states that George Gardner's wife, the only one he knows, was Hannah Shattuck, and that George and Hannah removed to Nantucket, Hannah being dismissed [sic] from the Salem First Church in 1649 (the year she actually joined). Lemuel Shattuck is obviously wrong in stating that George Gardner went to Nantucket, though his brother Richard did.

I can hardly do more than give assent to Mr. Pope's 1888 statement that the "relationship of the Pope and Gardner and Shattuck families is certain; the mode not yet plain." It is possible that George Gardner's first wife was Hannah Shattuck, daughter of Damaris the elder. The first daughter of Samuel Shattuck was also named Hannah, born 28 Aug. 1651.

F. The Salem Quakers: It is well known that when the first Quakers arrived at Salem in 1658, there broke out a serious persecution of the sect which raged until about 1669 when it was stopped by order of King Charles II, carried to America by the very Samuel Shattuck whom we have mentioned many times. See Sidney Perley, "Persecution of Quakers in Essex County" [Essex Antiquarian, 1:135-40]. The Records and Files of the Essex Courts contain many references to this persecution which, so far as the persons under discussion are concerned, consisted generally in frequent fines for non-attendance at Puritan church services or attending Quaker meetings, though some of the penalties were more severe, and Samuel Shattuck was banished and imprisoned at Boston. At one time or another the wives of Thomas¹ Gardner, Thomas² Gardner, George² Gardner, Richard² Gardner, and Joseph Pope, as well as many members of other families, were presented in Court, i.e. indicted, but in no case that I can discover is the first name of the wife ever set down by the clerk, these women being regularly described only as the wives of their husbands. Among the men, we should also include Richard² Gardner, a well-known Quaker adherent, and John Hill, who must surely be identified with the John Hill who was husband to Thomas¹ Gardner's daughter Miriam (died vita patris sometime before 26 April 1664). One wonders what rela-

tionship he bore, if any, to Valentine Hill, the husband of Frances Freestone.

An attempt has been made to locate manuscript minutes of the Salem Friends Meeting for the period of the persecutions, but without success. No such minutes appear to be at the likely depositories: the Meeting House in Lynn, the Moses Brown School at Providence, or the Massachusetts Historical Society. Joseph Besse's great work, An Account of the Sufferings of the People Called Quakers (London, 1753), 2:177-278, based on Quaker records, contains a chapter on the persecutions in New England, but it affords us no help for our genealogical problem.

In any case, the wife of George Gardner who was persecuted as a Quaker must have been the second wife, Elizabeth Freestone. It is probable that the wife of Thomas¹ Gardner who was so persecuted was Damaris the elder, though we do not know when the earlier wife died and the marriage to Damaris took place.

G. The "Flight" to Connecticut: It is certain that sometime after 1669, and perhaps within a year or two, George Gardner removed from Salem to Hartford, Conn., where he resided principally for the rest of his life, though he died at Salem and actually then owned so much property at both Hartford and Salem that his will was probated in both jurisdictions and has been printed in extenso in both Manwaring [1:304-6, where the death is stated to have occurred at Salem] and in Probate Records of Essex County [3:326-8]. This hardly suggests a flight from persecution, though Vernon Loggins, in his interesting book on The Hathornes (New York, 1951), p. 51, says that among the Quaker converts was "Mrs. George Gardner whose husband was the brother-in-law of one of Governor Winthrop's nieces. Despite the prominence of the family connections, Mrs. Gardner was to be persecuted until she and her husband found refuge in Connecticut." Again (p. 65) William Hathorne hounded Mrs. Gardner "into fleeing with her husband and children to Hartford in Connecticut because of her Quaker faith," and (pp. 102 f.) Ruth Gardner is stated to have been only fourteen at her marriage, and George Gardner is termed a Quaker sympathizer. If he was a sympathizer, he was not a very deep one, for he was certainly known at Salem as Lieutenant George Gardner.

It is interesting to raise the question as to whether Nathaniel Hawthorne, the novelist, was aware that he was descended from the mother of that John Turner who actually built the House of the Seven Gables. In his famous novel of that title, he makes the Pyncheon family, certainly drawn from the Hathornes, persecute the actual builder of the house, though he was not the person for whom it was built.

H. The Salem Shattucks: Nothing was found by Lemuel Shattuck to show a proved connection between the main family of his Memorials and the Salem family, nor was he able to state the name of the male progenitor of the Salem family, and it is probable that he never came to America and that his widow Damaris crossed the Atlantic with her children. The name Shattuck has been found in the marriage register of the church at Dorchester, Dorset, and the Pope family probably also came from that county. The following is a tentative list, order unknown, of the children of Damaris the elder:

- i. Samuel, feltmaker or hatter, joined First Church, Salem, 15 May 1642; d. at Salem, 6 June 1689 aet. 59 (g-s); deposited, 27 June 1674, aet. ca. 58; m. Grace —, mother of the children (Hist. Coll. of Essex Inst., 3:142); m. (2) Hannah —, who d. 14 Sept. 1701 aet. 77. Children: Samuel, Hannah, Damaris, Mary, Priscilla, Return (f.), Retire (m.), Patience.
- ii. Damaris, m. at Boston, 30 Sept. 1653, Isaac Page, married by William Hibbins. Savage (3:330) says Isaac was probably the bricklayer at Salem, 1658. The wife of Isack Page was reported present at a Quaker meeting on 4 July 1658 (Records and Files, 2:104). Pope (Pioneers, 338 f.) cites Suffolk Deeds (1:66) for the statement that Abraham Page, tailor, of Great Baddow, Essex, had a bond dated 25 Aug. 1636 from William Vincent for £20 when he should be 21 years of age, otherwise to his brothers Isaac and Jacob. Lemuel Shattuck wrongly calls Damaris' husband Samuel Page or Pope.
- iii. Mary, m. — Hams (?); she petitioned the Boston authorities, 17 May 1659, on behalf of her brother Samuel Shattuck (Memorials, p. 364). She was evidently not a Quaker. No further trace.
- iv. ?Hannah, perhaps, first wife of George Gardner.
- v. Sarah, m. ca. 1652, Richard Gardner, d. at Nantucket, 1724 aet. 92, sister of Samuel Shattuck (Nantucket Vital Records).
- vi. ?Gertrude, perhaps, m. Joseph Pope before 1643; living 1666 and probably for many years thereafter.
- vii. ?William, shoemaker, of Boston 1650-8; became a Quaker and was banished; removed to Rhode Island, thence to Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N.J. His daughter Hannah, b. 8 July 1654, m. Restore Lippincott, 6 Nov. 1674, wedding certificate printed by Lemuel Shattuck having no name of a Shattuck woman who could have been Hannah's mother. Another daughter, Exercise, was b. 12 Nov. 1656.

AARON PARSONS, JR., OF WILBRAHAM
AND SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

By Gerald James Parsons, M.S. (L.S.), Rochester, New York

In The American Genealogist [26:71-78], I contributed an article on Jonathan Parsons of Northampton, Mass., and some of his descendants. This material had never before appeared in print, having been omitted from Henry Parsons's Parsons Family, Descendants of Cornet Joseph Parsons..., 2 vols., 1912-20, and concerned my own line of the Cornet Joseph Parsons family. However, work on this line was spread over twelve years, and not until some old family letters turned up was this line definitely established and the whole family group fitted together. My original problem concerned one Moses Parsons, who was born in the 1760's, and who later appeared to be a son of an Aaron Parsons. Consequently, much data were collected on all Aaron and Moses Parsons. One family in particular looked very promising and was thoroughly investigated. The Parsons Family..., vol. 1, pp. 126-7, notes the family of Aaron and Eunice (Warriner) Parsons, who had a son Moses, born 1 Nov. 1762, giving no further data. The investigation of this family has corrected several important errors and has added the history of this particular Moses Parsons. One of the most important discoveries was that Aaron Parsons, Jr., had two wives and that Eunice Warriner was the mother of only the first five children. The data are as follows:

1. Aaron⁵ Parsons, Jr., son of Aaron⁴ (Daniel³, Joseph², Cornet Joseph¹) and Mercy (Atkinson) Parsons, was born 14 Feb. 1737, presumably at Wilbraham, Mass., and was baptized 1 May 1737 at First Church, Springfield, Mass. He married first, 2 Oct. 1760, Eunice Warriner, who was born 3 Apr. 1739, and died 19 Mar. 1771 at Springfield, Mass., daughter of Benjamin and Mercy (Bartlett) Warriner; married second, about 1775, Lucy ———. Aaron Parsons served in the Revolutionary War and his service appears in Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors..., vol. 11, p. 960.

Aaron Parsons, Jr., died at Springfield, Mass., 22 Sept. 1791, aged 54 [First Church record] and not 20 Feb. 1799, as given in the Parsons Family. The probate for the estate of Aaron Parsons, Jr., appears in File 109, #17, Northampton Probate District. At Springfield, 11 Nov. 1791, Lucy Parsons, widow of Aaron Parsons, Jr., late of Springfield, declined the administration and certified that there were no children of the deceased that were properly qualified for that trust and prayed that Zenas Parsons might be appointed. Another

document dated Springfield, 23 May 1792, states that Lucy was left a widow with eight children, the oldest of whom was but 15 years old the 19 Oct. last and the youngest an infant of but 5 months old 29 March last.

Children by first wife (baptized at First Church, Springfield):

- i. Aaron⁶, b. 26 Jan. 1761; bp. 12 Apr. 1761; d. 11 Feb. 1815, Canaan, N.Y., where he was living in 1790; m. 14 Sept. 1785, Rachel Preston.
- 2 ii. Moses, b. 1 Nov. 1762; bp. 12 Dec. 1762.
- iii. Adna, b. 10 Oct. 1764; bp. 25 Nov. 1764; perhaps d. young.
- iv. Rufus, b. 17 Mar. 1767; bp. 5 Apr. 1767; d. Oct. 1835, Ellington, Conn.; m. (1) 13 July 1786, Annie Parker; m. (2) widow Nancy (Grinnan) Lewis.
- v. Eunice, b. 17 Nov. 1769; bp. 14 Jan. 1770; d. 8 Apr. 1829; m. 30 Aug. 1792, Cyrus Paulk.

Children by second wife:

- vi. Horace, b. 19 Oct. 1777; m. Sarah Paulk.
- vii. Hosea, b. 1778; m. Sally Upham.
- viii. Lucy, b. 10 Sept. 1780; d. 1854; m. Zardus Olds.
- ix. Samuel, b. 19 Sept. 1783.
- x. Patience, b. 2 Mar. 1785.
- xi. Eli, b. 23 Oct. 1786.
- xii. Shubael, b. 8 July 1788.
- xiii. Sylvester, b. 29 Oct. 1791.

2. Moses⁶ Parsons, son of Aaron⁵ and Eunice (War-riner) Parsons, was born 1 Nov. 1762, and baptized 12 Dec. 1762, at First Church, Springfield, Mass. He married 5 Apr. 1787, at Adams, Mass., Chloe Briggs. This marriage appears in Bailey's Early Massachusetts Marriages, vol. 3, p. 135, and Chloe's surname is given as Bridges. However, that her name was Briggs seems certain from the following: no Bridges but numerous persons named Briggs appear in Adams; her name is given as Briggs in the Aylsworth genealogy (1887); and her descendants knew that the Briggses and Parsonses had intermarried.

Moses Parsons served in the Revolutionary War (see Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors..., vol. 11, p. 974) and was apparently a follower of his uncle, Lt. Eli Parsons, one of the ringleaders of Shays' Rebellion. Eli Parsons was in the Adams, Mass., area and finally, having to escape from Massachusetts altogether, removed to Springfield, N.Y., as did Moses. Moses Parsons appeared in the 1790 Census at Canajoharie, Montgomery Co., N.Y., and in 1800 at Springfield, Otsego Co., N.Y. (Springfield was set off from Cherry Valley in 1797,

which in turn had been set off from Canajoharie in 1791 when Otsego County was formed); and in 1810 and 1820 at New Lisbon, Otsego Co., N.Y., where he apparently died between 1820 and 1824. Chloe Parsons was living in 1824 at the home of her son Anson at Sempronius, Cayuga Co., N.Y. Solomon Davis wrote a letter, dated Lisbon, N.Y., 28 Jan. 1824, to "Mother Chloe and Brother Anson" telling them that his wife—their daughter and sister respectively—had passed away. In 1837 Chloe was apparently back living in Otsego County, as Daniel B. Parsons in a letter to "Dear Brother Anson" (telling him that their brother Reuben had passed away on March 31 at Columbus, Penn.) added a postscript saying "You will on receipt of this, write to mother and the rest of our friends in Otsego."

Children, order of birth unknown, and perhaps not a complete list:

- i. Anson G.⁷, b. 8 Sept. 1789, Otsego Co., N.Y.; d. 15 Feb. 1881, Oregon, Wis.; m. 1823, Nancy Thompson.
- ii. Sally, d. 26 Jan. 1824, New Lisbon, N.Y.; m. Solomon Davis.
- iii. Aaron.
- iv. Eunice, m. ——— Wheeler.
- v. Susanna, b. 20 Oct. 1798; d. 21 Aug. 1865; m. 21 Apr. 1814, Griffin Briggs; res. Burlington, N.Y.
- vi. Reuben, d. 31 Mar. 1837, Columbus, Penn.
- vii. John P., d. "out west."
- viii. Daniel B.
- ix. Harriet Devilla, b. 24 Mar. 1808; d. 17 Mar. 1869, Burlington, N.Y.; m. 24 Oct. 1827, Nathaniel Aylsworth.

References: (in addition to those mentioned in the text)

1. Aylsworth, H.E. Arthur Aylsworth and His Descendants.... 1887. p. 184.
2. Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, 1736-1809, First Church, Springfield, Mass., copied by Ella May Lewis. 1938. pp. 2, 14-18, 47, 53.
3. Stebbins, Rufus P. An Historical Address Delivered at the Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of the Town of Wilbraham, June 15, 1863. pp. 217-22.
4. Family letters in the possession of Mr. Earle G. Winston, Clermont, Florida.

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS, WARNINGS

By Winifred Lovering Holman, S.B., F.A.S.G., Lexington, Mass.

The published Salem Town Records end in December, 1691, and are printed in three volumes. I recently covered the Town Meeting Records and portions of the Selectmen Minutes, from Jan. 1691/2 to Jan. 1722/3. These are in bound volumes at Salem City Hall as follows:

Town Meeting Records, 1679-1728, one volume rebound 1942. These are unusually full for the period, but Salem was then, comparatively speaking, a large town and moreover a very wealthy seaport. The Warnings are indexed as such, but I found some additional pages, viz.: 81, 88, 96, 97, 102, 107, 109, 114, 131, 150, 157, 161, 170, 180-185, 188, 190, 191, 195, 197, 198, 199, 200, 204-208; there may be other pages after 1722, the limit of my search. Only a few notes were made, which will serve as samples of the richness of these records in the Warnings:

- p. 96. Samuel Barns warned, 25 Apr. 1698.
- p. 98. Bethiah Wilkins, maiden, warned 13 Dec. 1698.
- p. 107. Elizabeth Hill warned, 21 Mar. 1699/1700.
John Bligh Jr. and family warned, Mar. 1700,
they had come from Boston.

A second warning to Elizabeth Hill, March 1700, same page.

- p. 150. Rachel Waters who lives with Daniel Waters in Benjamin "Proters" [?Proctor] house, warned 1 May 1711.
- p. 175. Deliverance Cooper alias Bunn and Mary Royal alias Roberts (now ill and as soon as she is up), warned 6 Feb. 1716/17.

Selectmen Minutes, concurrent, in three volumes, all rebound in 1867, viz.: Vol. 1683-1694; Vol. Aug. 1694 to Nov. 1709; Vol. Nov. 1709 to 1725. No warnings were noted in the 1683-1694 volume from Jan. 1691/2 to the end, the period covered, but I was not specially watching for them. In the 1694-1709 volume the following were noted:

- p. 58. Warned, Daniel Collins and mother, Mehitable Bookman, 29 Sept. 1696.
- p. 80. Ambrose Hill and wife, also one Mackerill and child, warned 5 Jan. 1697.
- p. 87. Elizabeth Wilson and family and family of Clark[?] warned, 29 Mar. 1697.
- p. 24. "Clement Goudy a Jersey man" warned to depart, lived six years in Salem but left the town for two years and has returned again, 14 May 1695.

For the laws regarding Warnings, see Massachusetts Acts, 1715-1741, 2:283, 386, 616, 835; also, 1700-1701, Chapter 23, law passed 13th William III. Worcester County Warnings 1737-1788 were published in a small volume in 1899. See New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 57:141-3 for Walpole, Mass., Warnings.

Those with Salem problems might find information or clues by searching the original volumes cited above, scanning the pages without regard to the index mentioned which is incomplete.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA

DUNHAM-WHISTON. In this issue, p. 154, it was stated that Eleazer³ Dunham married about 1682 Bathsheba² Whiston, daughter of John Whiston and Susanna Downe, and that the latter was daughter of Eglin Hatherly by her first (Downe) husband. Susanna was undoubtedly the daughter of Eglin Hatherly and her baptism has not been found, but further study of the dates involved and considering the fact that Eglin (Hatherly) Downe married Jeffrey Hanford on 31 Mar. 1611 lead to the conclusion that Susanna was probably by the Hanford husband. See Mary Lovering Holman, Stevens-Miller Ancestry (1948), 485-6. Bathsheba Whiston was the youngest daughter, not the eldest as stated.

Mrs. John E. Barclay, Whitman, Mass.

HASKINS-COBB. (Vol. 28, pp. 252-6.) The following has been received from Mr. William Holmes Cobb, of Pasadena, California.

Augustine Cobb and his wife Bethia had four daughters:

Elizabeth, b. 10 Feb. 1670; m. Samuel Knap.

Bethia, b. 5 Apr. 1678; m. John Read, Jr.

Mercy, b. 12 Aug. 1680; m. Samuel Hoskins, Jr.

Abigail, b. 28 May 1684; m. Thomas Lincoln, Jr.

An agreement dated Taunton, 23 June 1705, between Augustine Cobb and his wife Bethia, his two sons Morgan and Samuel, and sons-in-law, Samuel Knap, John Read, Jr., Samuel Hoskins, Jr., and Thomas Lincoln, Jr. This is in connection with the division of Augustine's stock, sheep, cows, etc., between the husbands of his daughters. The signatures are mostly by mark, but the last two signed in full, Samuel Hoskins and Thomas Linkon. This agreement was signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of John Harvey and Experience Harvey (their marks).

There were the following intermarriages at that period between the Hoskins and Cobb families:

Samuel Cobb married Lydia, the sister of Samuel Hoskins, Jr.

Samuel Hoskins, Jr., married Mercy, the sister of Samuel Cobb.

Edward Cobb, the brother of Augustine, married Mary Hoskins, sister of Samuel Hoskins, Sr.

[Editor's Note. Two of these three marriages are given, with other Cobb and Hoskins data, in The Granberry Family and Allied Families (1945). We have not seen the evidence for making Edward and Augustine Cobb brothers, but shall be glad to publish such evidence if Mr. Cobb or the contributor of this note cares to supply it.—D.L.J.]

Mrs. John E. Barclay, Whitman, Mass.

BRIES-SKILLMAN-PETTIT. Vol. 21, p. 151; vol. 22, p. 59. Mr. Hoffman there follows Mr. Skillman (N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, 37:24) in calling Cornelis Bries' only wife Sarah, widow of Thomas¹ Skillman, and daughter of John and Sarah (Scofield) Pettit. If they are right, this accomplished lady gave birth to her eldest in 1671 and her youngest about 1718, too long a stretch for my imagination! Furthermore, Mr. Hoffman cites records of baptism, in six of which she appears as mother of the child, and in two as sponsor, her designation being, respectively, as follows: Sarah Schilman, Saartje Paulus, Saartje Bries (twice thus), Cornelis Bries' wife, Sarah Schilmans, Sarah Bries, and Sarah Schilman. If Schilman was only the name of a former husband, it is strange that it got recorded in preference to her own maiden name or the surname of her current husband. She was, I think, certainly, Sarah, third child of Thomas¹ Skillman by wife Sarah, and we must, with Mr. Hoffman, assume that the patronymic Paulus in the second baptism is really an error. This Sarah Skillman was born in 1675, and would have been aet. 19 when she married Cornelis Bries, not too old to have borne a last child about 1718. Her mother was not, most certainly, a daughter of John and Sarah (Scofield) Pettit, for that Sarah Pettit was born on 27 Aug. 1666, at Stamford (see Jacobus, Families of Old Fairfield, 1:475 f.). At the age of three she was hardly mature enough to marry Thomas Skillman in 1669. If Mr. Skillman is right in identifying Thomas Skillman's father-in-law as John Pettit of Newtown, the latter must have been the man for whose minor children Mr. Bishop and three others were appointed guardians on 14 June 1662, and the man whose wife Mary died at Stamford on 27 Sept. 1657.

—G. E. McCracken, Des Moines, Iowa

ADAMS. Samuel³ Adams m. as stated [ante, Vol. 30, p. 72] Lydia³ Hawkins, b. 24 Aug. 1681, but her mother was Lydia (Rice) Hawkins, not Lydia (Drury) Hawkins as given. See my account of Rice in Stevens-Miller Ancestry, Vol. II (1953), p. 131.

HUNT-HURD. Regarding the supposed discrepancy in the date of William Hunt's will [ante, Vol. 30, p. 101], the will was made 21 Oct. 1667 and the codicil dated 23 Oct. 1667. No record evidence has ever been found that the maiden name of his second wife (widow of Rice and Brigham) was Hurd, and her maiden name and parentage are unknown. For Hunt, see Stevens-Miller Ancestry, Vol. II, p. 126; see p. 109 for Hurd.

—Winifred Lovering Holman, S.B., F.A.S.G.

HUNT NOTE BY EDITOR: The Hunt article in the April issue to which Mrs. Holman refers was based largely on data supplied to the Editor in 1944 by Mr. Clarence A. Torrey, to whom acknowledgment is now made. Publication of the data at that time was deferred because of Mr. Torrey's illness and because of the Editor's impression that Mr. Torrey was disinclined to prepare an article on the subject; the notes were laid aside at that time. Both Mr. Torrey and the Editor knew before publication of the article that the "Hurd" identification of Mrs. Mercy Brigham-Rice-Hunt was extremely doubtful, and based on the unsupported statement of Abner Morse, an early New England genealogist, and it was due solely to an oversight on the part of the Editor that the Hurd name was not deleted from the article as published.

ANDREWS-PIKE. Attention is called to the note, ante, 26:157 (July 1950) by Mr. Moriarty, who concludes that Ensign Samuel Pike was a natural son of Jane (Andrews) Neale, on the basis of a deposition made in 1728/9 by two men who were then about 80 years old. Forty years earlier, a record states that Samuel Pike was son of [Jane's sister] Elizabeth (Andrews) (Pike) (Purchase) Blaney. I refer to the statement of Edward Tyng made 27 June 1688 and found in the Documentary History of Maine (1900), 6:407. See also, Essex Antiquarian, 10:132-3. It is therefore possible that the testimony of Moses Felt and John Dale in their old age and many years after the event may be less worthy of consideration; and the term "reputed son" does not invariably imply illegitimacy, as "reputed" was sometimes used in the more general sense of reported and commonly accepted as true.

—Winifred Lovering Holman, S.B., F.A.S.G.

FIFIELD NOTE. Mrs. Ernest G. Fifield of Montclair, N.J., has supplied the writer with a copy of an original document in her possession which appears to pertain to the children of Peter Fifield, no. 514 of the Fifield genealogy [ante, 19:98]. She has kindly given permission to publish it.

"Written by Olivia D. Fifield Hubbard, Kingston [N.H.] January the first day 1827

"The age of my father and mother

"Father will be 69 next October the 9 D

"Mother will be 65 next September the 24 D

"Sister Polly was Born December 13, 1782

"Sister Sally was Born November 16 1785

"Sister Elizabeth was Born October 2 1790

"Brother Peter was Born November 9 1793

"Brother John was Born May 27 1799

"Olivia D. Fifield was Born March the 29 D 1804"

Samuel Fifield, the father of Peter (no. 514), left a will in which along with his sons he mentioned his granddaughters Polly and Sarah.

A family Bible of this branch of the family is in the possession of Mrs. Windsor Priest (formerly Dorothy Fifield) of East Jaffrey, N.H.

—Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., M.S., Haverford, Pa.

BROUWER CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

By William J. Hoffman, M.Mech.Eng., Laplume, Pa.

Since the publication of my article entitled "Brouwer Beginnings" in The American Genealogist, Vols. 23 and 24 (1947-8), I have corresponded with many persons who were interested in this article and have collected several additions and some corrections.

Under iii. John³ Drake [24:31], I mentioned as his probable wife, Martha Oldfield of Jamaica and that it had been suggested she was possibly a granddaughter of Joseph Oldfield (will 1760) and a daughter of Joseph's son Anthony. This is not correct, for this Martha Oldfield was born about 1749, while John Drake, her presumed husband, was born in 1687. A note by the Editor called attention to this discrepancy. It is now suggested that she may have been Martha Oldfield, born about 1699, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Grassett) Oldfield, but proof of this has not been found.

Josiah Drates [Drake, husband of Aeltje² Brouwer, 24:30] appears on the list of inhabitants of Newtown of 1698 with a family of seven persons [ante, 24:135].

The identity of Elizabeth Britten (Brittain) who married 1732 Abraham² Brouwer [#12, ante, 24:96], born

1662, has been a matter of speculation. They made a prenuptial agreement 1 Sept. 1732 which was not recorded until seven years later, on 16 Apr. 1739 [Kings Co., N.Y., Deeds, 5:97]. She waived dower right of 8% interest annually on 200 dollars. The agreement was witnessed by Samuel Gerritszen, Sr., and Samuel Gerritszen, Jr. These same two witnesses also appear on deeds by which Abraham Brouwer transferred property to his sons. They were presumably relatives of Abraham's wife; and since she must have been quite elderly at that time, it is perhaps more likely that they would be her brother and nephew rather than her father and brother.

According to Stillwell, Nathaniel² Brittain (Nathaniel¹), born about 1665 on Long Island and died on Staten Island 1729, married Elisabeth Gerritsen. In 1742, William³ Brittain, the youngest of their fourteen children, married Mary Collins in Middletown, N.J. A marriage bond was signed by Elisabeth Brewer, who called William Brittain her "son." A photostat copy of this marriage bond was in 1947 in the possession of Charles Lord, then of Diablo Heights, Canal Zone, now of Clifton Forge, Virginia. It is thus proved that the second wife of Abraham² Brouwer was Elizabeth Gerritsen, the widow of Nathaniel Brittain.

Submitted by Mrs. S. L. Walker, Los Angeles [see ante, 24:96]. The third marriage of Sara² Brouwer to Thomas Knight took place prior to 12 Aug. 1698 when he was called a son-in-law of Adam Brower. In the 1698 Brooklyn Census there is listed Thomas Knight, English, with a family of 1 man, 1 woman and 1 child. He is entered next to Magdalena Fardon, the mother-in-law of Thomas Knight, who is listed alone, being then a widow. Sara² Brower married fourth, before 1724, Samuel Brooks as is evident from the records to follow. Children by Thomas Knight:

(1) Samuel³ Knight: In a list of freeholders of Brookland dated 7 Jan. 1723/4 Sara Brooks signed (with a mark) in behalf of her son Samuel Night [Bergen Genealogy, p. 115].

(2) Rachel³ Knight, bp. Brooklyn 27 Apr. 1703, parents Thomas Nigt and Sara. She married Johannes Linde, for there was bp. 29 June 1735 [NYDR 148] Johannes son of Johannes Linde and Rachel Nights, sponsors Jacob Brouwer Jr. and Sara Brouwer h.v. [wife] of Samuel Brooks.

(3) Elisabeth³ Knight, bp. 23 May 1705 as stated in the article. There is a baptismal record on 5 June 1726 [NYDR 115] of Nicholas, -parents Nicholas Bennett and Elisabeth Knight, sponsors Samuel Brooks and Sara Brooks. The marriage of Nicholas Bennett and Elisabeth knight has not been found.

Conveyances, Brooklyn, Kings Co., No. 2, p. 179 [N.Y. Record, 66:227] contain an entry: John Cornelis Buys....and Dirk Jansen....acknowledge they heard Jan Evertse Bout in the house of Jan Damon [i.e. Damen] tavernkeeper in Brooklyn say that he did not give Adam Brewer the above property but [did give it] to Adam Brewer's children [statement not clear]. Both sign 27 Aug. 1667. Recorded Sept. 12, 1698. This apparently verifies the statement made in The American Genealogist, 23:195.

In Vol. 24, p. 168, ante, I mentioned Adolph Brower who married in 1749 Lezabeth Lassing. Three children of this marriage were baptized at Athens [Loonenburg Church records in N.Y. Record, vol. 82]: Jannetje, born 16 Oct. 1755; Jan, born 21 Jan. 1758; and Liesabeth, born 17 Oct. 1760; and probably an earlier child, Isaac baptized 17 June 1753, for although the father is named (mistakenly?) as Isaac Brower, the mother is called Liesabeth and the sponsors were Pieter Lassing and Sara. It would seem that the Adolph Brower who married Mary Ellen [ante, 24:168] may also have been a child of this marriage.

SALEM COUNTY, N.J., MARRIAGES, 1682-1703

Contributed by Lewis D. Cook, F.A.S.G.

The following 30 certificates of marriage by a Justice of the Peace are found entered by Samuel Hedge, Recorder, in the last 27 pages of the book labeled "Register Liber 2 for the Probate of Wills belonging to Salem Tenth 1682," which with all other such provincial probate and land record books is now in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, N.J. A calendar of these 30 marriages, reduced to the names of the parties and the date, was published in Richard Haines, Ancestry of the Haines, Sharp, Collins Families (1902), page 418, but with 12 errors in transcribing and printing the names of wives, and with all dates transposed incorrectly from Old Style names of months to New Style numbers of same, and with a vague reference to "some old documents relating to the early history of Salem County" as the source of record. Another such calendar appeared in John Clement, Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers of Newtown Township, Old Gloucester County, N.J. (1877), page 390, in which the months are correctly transcribed by names, but some dates of banns have been used instead of those of the marriage, and the reference is made to "Minute Book no. 2 on file in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton, N.J."

In the following, the first certificate of marriage is transcribed in full from the photostatic copy of the original, to show the form and style, and the 29 others in brief to avoid repetition and to save space in print. The complete photostatic copy is now deposited in the collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania by this contributor. Each of these 30 civil marriages had a license bond filed, listed in the published calendar thereof in N.J. Archives, XXII.

1682. Whereas John Paine and Elizabeth Wooton have legally published their intentions of Marriage, These are to Certify that on the 19th day of January 1682 the said John Paine and Elizabeth Wooton in solemn manner did take each other as husband and wife promising to be faithful to each other so long as they both shall live. Witnesses present / Edward Wade, Comr. / John Maddocks / Joseph Ware / Tho. Kent / Nath. Chamneys / Eliz. Chamneys / Jane Wade

1683. John Fuller and Ellenor Lewis of Cohansey on 16 July 1683. Witnesses: James Nevill, Comr. / Richd. Johnson / John Paine / John Nicholls / Roger Ryder / Creseda Nevill / Richd. Wilkinson / Charles Angelo / John Killott

1683/4. Anthony Dixon of Maneten in ye jurisdiction of Salem, W.J., planter, and Elizabeth Camell of Salem, Spinster, on 8th day of 11th month commonly called January, 1683/4, in the town of Salem. Witnesses: James Nevill, Comr. / George Haslwood / Margret Haslwood / Wm. Wilkinson / Elizabeth Daniell

1683/4. John Walker of ye juridiction of Salem, W.J., Cooper, and Mary Smith, daughter of John Smith of Amwelbury, Spinster, on 19 February 1683/4. Witnesses: James Nevill, Comr. / John Smith senr. / Mary Smith / John Smith junr. / Tho. Woodroofe / Geo. Haslwood / Saml. Curtis / Wm. Warner / John Bacon / Creseda Nevill / Margret Haslwood / Mary Johnson

Arker alias Anthony Windsor and Elizabeth Adams the younger on 23 August 1683. Witnesses: James Nevill, Comr. / Saml. Hedge / Edward Webb / Richd. Maysie / Wm. Winton / Elizabeth Adams senr. Recorded 5 June 1684 by me Saml. Hedge, Recorder.

William Hall of the jurisdiction of New Salem, W.J., and Elizabeth Pyle on 21 May 1684. Witnesses: James Nevill, Comr. / Ephraim Pyle / Saml. Hedge / Marke Reeve / John Worlege / Wm. Brathwaite jur. / Henry Fisher / William Willis / Mary Lefever / Elizabeth

Hedger / Elianore Geare / Ann Lefever / Ann Hedge / Hypolitus Lefever junr. / John Snooke / Manning Brathwaite / Joseph Georthe / Thomas Williams / John Adams / Anthony Windsor / Jone Brathwaite / Alice Lumley / Elizabeth Willis / Edie Woodroffe / Elizabeth Windsor. Recorded 10 June 1684 by Samll. Hedge.

Hugh Hutchings of Fenwick's Colony, N.J., planter, and Mary Adams, daughter of John Adams of same place, Spinster, on 3 Feb. 1686/7. Witnesses: Anna Hedge / Elizabeth Hall / Ann Watkins / Elizabeth Adams / Elizabeth Williams / Elizabeth Windgreene / Ann Adams / Hanna Ashbury / John H[illegible] / John Adams / Fenwick Adams / Samll. Hedge / Manning Brathwaite / Samll. Curtrice / William Hall / Henery Winter / Jonathan Beerd / William Wornor / William Robinson / William Winton / Robert Galloway. Recorded 10 Feb. 1686/7 by Samll. Hedge, Recorder.

William Price and Ann Croutcher of Salem Tenth, N.W.J., servants to Roger Milton of the same place, yeoman, on 10 August 1686. Witnesses: George Deacon / Andrew Thomson / John Worlidge / John Smith / Commissioners. / Mark Reve / William Chester / William Hall. Recorded 10 Feb. 1686/7 by Samll. Hedge, Recorder.

Thomas Jones and Hannah Price both of New Salem Township, N.W.J., on 24th day of 9th month 1686. Signed: Thomas Jones / Hannah Jones / Witnesses: John Thompson / Andrew Thompson / Edward Godwin / Isaac Smart / Thomas Thompson / Marcus Elger / Wm. Thompson / Sarah Thompson / Mary Godwin / Isabella Thompson / Elizabeth Smart / Elizabeth Woode / Gertrud Elger. Recorded 12 April, 1687 by Samll. Hedge, Recorder.

John Worlidge of the jurisdixon of Salem, W.N.J., and Ann Levfever on 6th of 9th month commonly called November 1684 before George Deacon, one of the King's Justices of the Peace. Signed: John Worlidge / Ann Lefever / Witnesses: Hipolitus Levfever / Mary Levfever / Elizabeth Pledger / William Brathwaite senr. / Hipolitus Levfever junr. / Manning Brathwaite / Joseph Pledger / William Brathwaite junr. / John Jefreys / George Deacon, Comr. / James Nevill. Recorded 24 June 1687 by Samll. Hedge, Recorder.

John Alen of Salem Tenth, N.W.J., planter, and Mary Huckings, daughter to Roger Huckings of the same Province, planter, signed on 10 August 1686 by Witnesses: Marke Reves / Roger Milton / William Hall. / George Deacon, John Worlidge / Andrew Thompson / John Smith / Commissioners. Recorded 24 June 1687 by Samll. Hedge,

Recorder.

William Shute of Finns Point, County of Salem, W.J., planter, and Mary Clark of same place, Spinster, on 14 June 1687. Signed by William Shute / Mary her M mark Clark. / Witnesses: Andrew Thompson / John Worledge / Justices. / Samll. Hedge / Thomas Woodroofe / John Jeffrey / Mary her X mark Hendricks / William Hall. Recorded 24 June 1687 by Samll. Hedge, Recorder.

Fenwick Adams of the County of Salem, W.J., and Anne Watkin on 18 August 1687. Signed Fenwick Adams / Ann Adams. / Witnesses: John Worlidge, Comr. / John Adams / Saml. Hedge / Wm. Brathwaite / Richd. Tindall / Thomas Smith / James Nevill / John Pledger / Marke Reeve / Wm. Penton senr. / Hugh Hutchings / Wm. Penton junr. / Manning Brathwaite / Hipolitus Lefever / George Haslewood / Wm. Brathwaite junr. / Roger Mall / Thomas Williams / Saml. Smith / Daniel Smith / Richd. Butcher / John Haslewood / Elizabeth Pledger / Mary Lefever / Elizabeth Hall / Joane Brathwaite. Recorded 20 Sept. 1687 by Samll. Hedge, Recorder.

Alexander Smith of the County of Salem, W.J., and Hannah Ashbury on 18 August 1687. Signed: Alexander Smith / Hannah Smith. / Witnesses: John Worlidge, Comr. / Saml. Hedge / Wm. Brathwaite / Richd. Tindall / Thomas Smith / John Pledger / George Haslewood / Wm. Penton senr. / Manning Brathwaite / Hugh Hutchings / Marke Reeve / Wm. Penton junr. / Hipolitus Lefever / Wm. Brathwaite junr. / Rogr. Mall / Armitt Fincher / Saml. Smith / Daniel Smith / John Haslewood / Elizabeth Pledger / Elizabeth Hall / Mary Lefever / Joane Brathwaite. Recorded 20 Sept. 1687 by Samll. Hedge, Recorder.

Marke Reeve of Cesaria River in Salem Tenth, W.J., Yeoman, and Ann Hunt of the Province of Pennsylvania, widow, having published their intentions of marriage, according to the laws of this Province in that case provided, dated 7th of Sept. 1686, and in pursuance thereof they do this 3rd of December in ye year abovesaid take each other as man and wife. Witnesses: Saml. Bacon, Comr. / John Worlidge / Saml. Hedge / Thomas Smith / Thomas Watson / James Pearce / Wm. Penton / Martha Bacon / Anne Smith / Mary Pearce / Sarah Watson / Joane Penton / Lovice Browne. Recorded 28 Dec. 1687 by Samll. Hedge, Recorder.

John Bacon of Cohanzev alias Cesaria River, County of Salem, W.J., and Elizabeth Smith, daughter of John Smith of Amwelbury in said County, on 17 October 1688.

Signed: John Bacon / Elizabeth Bacon. / Witnesses: John Worlidge, Justice. / Mary Smith / John Smith junr. / John Walker / Mary Walker / Wm. Bacon / Thomas Smith / Letisha Smith / Nicholas Philpott. Recorded 10 Jany. 1688/9 by Samll. Hedge, Recorder.

Bernard Hodge of Cohansey, County of Salem, within the Territory of New England, and Elizabeth Prague late of Philadelphia, Penna., on 1st day of January 1688.

Signed: Bernard Hodge / Elizabeth Hodge. Witnesses: John Worlidge, Justice / Martha Mayore / Bart. Browne / Anthony Woodhouse / Joseph Browne / Luce Browne / John March / Rogr. Maull / Samll. Woodhouse. Recorded 12 Sept. 1689 by Samll. Hedge, Recorder.

John Hues and Martha Buckley on 24th April 1690. Signed: John Hues / Martha Buckley. Witnesses: Wm. Hanby / Jonathan Beere / Steph. Sergeant / John Jeffrey / Michael Barron / Rennere Vanhyst / Elias Webb / George Garrett / John Cullyer / Wm. Cobb / Nat. Jeanes / Tho. Lamson. Recorded 8 August 1690 by Samll. Hedge, Recorder.

Charles Peterson of Onetreehook, County of Salem, widower, and Ann Kent of said County, widow, on 18th March 1691 "according to ye manner & ceremony of ye Church of England." Witnesses: John Worlidge, Justice / Sam. Hedge / Jonat. Beere / Jon. Wats / Andrew Senxer / Peter Bilderbeck / Charles Angello / Charles Roe / George Haslewood / Robt. Coffin / Henry Wood / Anna Hedge / Mary Watts / Mary Beere / Kath. Angello / Ann Reddman / Margt. Haslewood. Recorded 30 Nov. 1694 by Samll. Hedge, Recorder.

William Remington of Cesaria River, Salem County, N.W. J., and Mary Woodhouse of said County and Province; intentions published 26 March 1693; marriage 13th April 1693. Witnesses: Mark Reeve, Comr. / Sam. Bacon / Anthony Woodhouse / Barnard Hodges / Tho. Yard / James Hudson / Charles Bagley / Benjamin Bacon / Tho. Shearman / Roger Mall / Nat. Bacon / Joseph Estland / Edward Gillman / Saml. Woodhouse / Joseph Bacon / John Fuller / Saml. Hunter / John Woodhouse / Ann Reeve / Rachel Gilman / Elizabeth Bagley / Martha Bacon / Mary Woodhouse / Elizabeth Hodges / Ann Smith / Francis Shearman / Elinor Mall / Katherin Holmes / Mary Hinds / Ann Hudson / Ann Bacon. Recorded 3 Dec. 1694 by Saml. Hedge, Recorder.

Charles Angello and Katheren Noxe, both of Salem Town; intentions published in Salem 5th October 1690; marriage 9th November 1690. Signed: Charles Angelo / Kath-

ren Noxe. Witnesses: Roger Carary, Justice./ Richd. Johnson / Elias Weeb / Tho. Moyer / Nicholas Winton / Emmanewel Asenea / John Allen / Richd. Woodnutt / Richd. Marshall / Elizabeth Carary / Mary Johnson / Hannah Snook / Prudence Wells / Mary Dickson. Recorded 3 Dec. 1694 by Saml. Hedge, Recorder.

Joseph Burgin of the town of Salem, W.J., Carpenter, and Jane Silver of the same place, Spinster, on 23rd March 1691/2 "after ye manner & forme of ye Church of England". Witnesses: John Worlidge, Justice./ Tho. Johnson / Imett Johnson / Sam. Hedge / Benjamin Acton / Wm. Elliot / Jonathan Beere / Tho. Abbott / John Allin / Charles Rowe / Tho. York / Joshua Jackson / Rebeckah Baker / Anne Hedge / Mary Beere / Grace Paine / Christia Acton / Mary York. Recorded 3 Dec. 1694 by Sam. Hedge, Recorder.

Joseph Bacon of Cesaria River, Salem County, N.W.J., and Elizabeth Pancost of same place; intentions published 7th August 1693; marriage 11th August 1693. Witnesses: Mark Reeve, Comisr. / John Bacon / Nat. Bacon / Edward Gillman / Charles Bagley / Benjamin Bacon / Jeremiah [blank] / William Remminton / Roger Redwood / Tho. Yard / John Gillman / Sam. Woodhouse. Recorded 3 Dec. 1694 by Saml. Hedge, Recorder.

William Wilkinson of Manaton Creek and Mary Nickson of Salem Creek, Salem County, W.J., on 18th of 4th month called June 1689. Witnesses: Roger Carary, Justice. / John Nickson / Margery Nickson / Richd. Tindall / Wm. Hall / Elias Weeb / John Culyer / Mathen Shear / Tho. Nickson / James Nickson / Claus Johnson / George Garrett / Tho. Hakett / Elizabeth Carary / Jane Weeb / Mary Beere / Jane Nickson / Gartrud Sheall / Wm. Winton. Recorded 4 Dec. 1694 by Saml. Hedge, Recorder.

Ebenezar Ashbury of Salem County and Margarett Deffos of said County, on 19th July 1694, "after ye manner & ceremony of ye Church of England". Signed: Ebenezar Ashbury / Margrett Deffose. / Witnesses: John Worlidge, Justice./ Jona. Beere / Jan. Fullartone / Sam. Hedge / Tho. Pile / Tho. Yorke / Hypo. Lefever / Edward Mecum / Reneir Vanhyst / Pall Jaqatt / Wooly Slubuy / William Hanbey / Woley Torsey / John Scoggin / Ann Hedge / Ann Worlidge / Mary Yorke / Mary Beer / Walbore Mecum / Mary Jaquatt. Recorded 10 Dec. 1694 by Sam. Hedge, Recorder.

Samuel Woodhouse and Ann Hudson of Cohansey, Salem County, W.J., on 22nd January 1694/5. Signed: Sam. Woodhouse / Ann Hudson. / Witnesses: Jon. Worlidge,

Jona. Beere / Justices. / Tho. Woodrooffe / Charles Bagley / Sam. Hunter / James Hudson / Saml. Hedge / Roger Redwood / Benjamin Bacon / Alener Maull. Recorded 24 Jan. 1694/5 by Saml. Hedge.

Mr. William Braithwaite of the County of Salem, yeom., and Mrs. Ann Worlidge of the Town of Salem, said County, Widow, on 2nd July 1702 "according to the ceremonies of the Church of England by a Justice of the Peace of this province by reason that no minister in holy orders doth reside in or neare this County." Witnesses: Justice Jos. Woodrooffe / John. Holme / Hipol. Lefever / Manning Braithwaite / Jon. Pledger / Henry Fisher / John Jefferey / Saml. Hedge / Henry Roberts / Mathew Roper / Wm. Griffin / John Goodwin / Michael Hackett / Wm. Willis / Saml. Hedge junr. / Wm. Penton / Xsopher Preston / Alexander Armstrong / Elizabth. Holme / Anna Hedge / Mary Beere / Eliza. Fisher / Gartrude Vanhyst / Margt. Braithwaite / Sarah Beere / Sarah Knapton / Rebeckah Test / Prudence Vance. Recorded 7 July 1702 by Saml. Hedge, Recorder.

Nicholas Winton and Dorothy Davis, at Salem 16th January 1699/1700. Signed: Nicholas Winton / Dorothy Davis. / Witnesses: Jona. Beere, Justice. / Anna Hedge / Saml. Hedge junr. / Wm. Champneys / Michael Hackett / Roger Huckings / Jon. Dickason / Mary Hedge / Jon. Nicholds / Anna Dickason / One Macarty / John Tom / Sarah Beere / Jon. Beere. Recorded 20 July 1700 by Saml. Hedge, Recorder.

Samuel Hunter and Katharine Skeene, widow, both of Cohansey, Salem County, W.J., on 31st October 1695. Signed: Saml. Hunter / Katharine. / Jonathan Beere, Justice. / Richard Whitecar / Charles Bagley / Joseph Eastland / Tho. Bridge / Nathaniel Bacon / Peter Long / Wm. Dare / Will Danell / Richard Danell / Joseph Burgin / John Jones / Ann Beere / Ann Danell / Ann Woodhouse / Joane Burgen / Eathener Long / Elener Maull. "Recorded 13 Oct. 169- in Liber 2 by me Saml. Hedge. Recorder."

William Pope of Cohansey, County of Salem, husbandman, and Mary Horsley of same place, Widdow, on 24th November 1702, "according to ye ceremonies of ye Church of England by a Justice of the Peace of this Province by reason that no minister in holy orders doth reside in or near this County." Signed: Wm. Pope / Mary Horsley. Witnesses: Jos. Woodroffe, Justice. / Henry Roberts / Sam. Hedge / Wm. Griffin / Jon. Roberts / James Sheron / Rob. Terrill / Sam. Hedge junr. / Edwd. Fairbanck / Anna Hedge / Rebeckah Hedge / Sarah Knapton / Elizabeth Horsley. Recorded 13 Mar. 1702/3 by Saml. Hedge, Recorder.

RECENT BOOKS

The Gilbert Family: Descendants of Thomas Gilbert, 1582(?) - 1659 of Mt. Wollaston (Braintree), Windsor, and Wethersfield. By Homer Worthington Brainard, Harold Simeon Gilbert and Clarence Almon Torrey. Edited with a Foreword by Donald Lines Jacobus. New Haven, Conn., 1953. Cloth, 508 p. Distributed by A. C. Gilbert, Jr., P. O. Box 1610, New Haven 6, Conn.

This volume owes its inception years ago to the interest of some of the older members of the Alfred C. Gilbert branch of the family, one of whom was Mr. Harold S. Gilbert. Mr. Torrey covered Gilbert records in Worcester County records and aided in other ways, and it fell to Mr. Brainard to compile the material, in addition to considerable research of his own. The project was laid aside over twenty years ago, but recently the writer of the present notice was engaged to edit the volume for publication. Dr. William H. Gilbert of Silver Spring, Maryland, besides providing the editor with some additional data, proof-read the book and contributed the excellent bibliography and index.

The original intention was to limit the printed work to seven generations, but this has been exceeded in certain branches. Very full accounts are given of Thomas the first settler, of his son Jonathan, the Colony Marshal, of Hartford, and of his other sons and the early generations in general. This makes the book of much greater interest than a mere listing of names and dates.

The original compilers collected much data on Gilbert families in England, as well as on all the other Gilbert families of New England. These manuscripts, sufficient to make another large volume, are now owned by the Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford and may be consulted there.

Border Town Cemeteries of Massachusetts. Compiled and Edited by Charles D. & Edna W. Townsend. Pub. by Chedwato Service, P.O. Box 224, West Hartford 7, Conn. Paper, 88 p. \$1.75.

Planned as the first of a series, this booklet contains verbatim inscriptions from graveyards in Granville, Tolland, Sandisfield and Southwick, Mass., with an index giving names and computed dates of birth. The series should be very useful and is recommended to genealogical libraries.

Ancestral Notes. Volume 1, Number 1. January 1954. Chedwato Service, Box 224, West Hartford 7, Conn. Bi-Monthly, \$2.00 per year.

This first number contains 20 pages treating of 15

subjects, also 3 1/2 large folded pages of queries and answers laid in. In view of the restrictions imposed by the number and size of the pages, a magazine of this type is suited to the publication of short notes and miscellaneous items (such as this issue contains) rather than to definitive articles on specific families or subjects. If an annual index is planned, the utility of the little magazine will be greatly increased, and we suggest that the index should be typed double-columned on much larger sheets and then reduced in size for printing, so that it will require very few printed pages.

Tuttle Family. Although this is not an announcement of a published volume, it is hoped that it may be the precursor of one. Prof. A. M. Tuttle, Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio, has collected data on all the Tuttle families from hundreds of sources, including the papers of the late George F. Tuttle, author of The Tuttle Family (1883), Census records, and other original and printed authorities. He has several collaborators and invites those who are interested to aid him in this immense undertaking.

WHO WANTS WHAT AND WHERE

SPRAGUE-CADMAN-BEEBE. The Sprague Genealogy, by Warren Vincent Sprague (1913), under No. 929, states that George Cadman, b. Dartmouth, R.I. [Mass.?], 7 Oct. 1760, a soldier of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812, married "Desiah" Beebe, dau. of Silas and Lydia (Terry) Beebe; also that their dau. Rebecca Cadman, b. New London, Conn., 20 Dec. 1789, d. Ionia, Mich., 30 Mar. 1886, m. Mayfield, N.Y., 6 Feb. 1812, Elijah Sprague, b. Hartford, Vt., 12 Dec. 1787, d. Fallsburg, Kent Co., Mich., 28 Feb. 1869.

Would like lists of the Cadman and Sprague children and whom they married. Also wish to prove, or disprove, the statement that George Cadman's wife was dau. of Silas and Lydia (Terry) Beebe. If so, who was the Desire Beebe who m. Eli Whelan at Brandon, Vt.?

Mrs. Hoyt E. Whelan, 601 W. Chicago Blvd., Tecumseh, Mich.

JUST PUBLISHED

Guide to Genealogical and Biographical Sources for New York City 1783-1898, by Rosalie Fellows Bailey, A.B., F.A.S.G., 100 pages, revised from six installments in the Register, plus detailed index, price \$4.50. Write the author, 60 East 80th St., New York 21, N.Y.

THE MOTHER OF RICHARD LYMAN
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Charles Edward Banks in The Planters of the Commonwealth (1930), page 94, lists Richard Lyman and his family among those who are known to have come in the Lyon arriving at Nantasket 2 November 1631. A fellow-passenger was the Rev. John Eliot who settled at Roxbury, Mass., and in his record of church members names Richard Lyman as coming to New England in the ninth month [November] 1631. Eliot also states that he went with the "great removal" to Connecticut [1636] and that he died in 1640. He made his will on 22 Apr. 1640 and was certainly dead by 3 Mar. 1640/1. His widow did not long survive and left a written instruction dated 24 July 1642. The estate was small.

Lyman Coleman in Lyman Family in Great Britain and America (1872) derived Richard Lyman from High Ongar, co. Essex, England. Many English records are given, but there are serious discrepancies between items obtained from Essex County parish registers and a long Lyman line of descent which is traced back through the Lambert family to the Umfrevilles. Furthermore, some patently false statements are made. It would almost seem that the author obtained some genuine records from England but was deceived into accepting a fraudulent pedigree, and that he tried to combine them, with little success.

Many years ago, two descendants of Richard Lyman, studying the Lyman Family independently, both reached the conclusion that the English line there given, despite the inclusion of authentic records, cannot be accepted in toto as there set forth. One of the descendants, Mr. Clarence Almon Torrey of Boston, Mass., found various Lyman extracts from Subsidy Rolls of Essex and from Parish Registers of High Ongar and Navestock, co. Essex, in the Somerby Papers (vol. 3, pp. 92-94; vol. 6, pp. 47-50), which seem to be entirely authentic. Some few of these entries, indeed, are proved true by records from an entirely different source, shortly to be given. The other descendant, Donald Lines Jacobus (writer of the present statement), acting on behalf of Mr. Torrey, enlisted the good offices of the noted antiquarian, Miss Lilian J. Redstone, of Woodbridge, co. Suffolk, England. This was during World War II, when some classes of records were not accessible; nevertheless, Miss Redstone made some valuable finds.

Before discussing them, attention should be drawn to the rejection of the long Lyman line by the late L. Effingham de Forest and Anne Lawrence de Forest in Moore and Allied Families (1938), page 348.

With the new evidence before us, we are able to accept considerably more as proved than the de Forests felt able to do, but unless further research is undertaken, particularly for wills, we think it still unsafe to try to carry the Lyman pedigree very far back. This much seems certain:

Henry Lyman, quite probably son of an earlier Henry and Joan, had children baptized at High Ongar, co. Essex, from 1578 to 1587; and his wife Elizabeth was buried there 15 Apr. 1587. Two months later, on 15 June 1587, he married Phillis Stane, by whom also he had children. They moved to Navestock, a near-by parish, where their younger children were baptized, and here Henry Lyman died and was buried on 4 May 1605. The widow "Phillida" Lyman married at Navestock, 26 Apr. 1608, William Green of Luton.

As will be shown by the records which Miss Redstone discovered, Henry Lyman's first wife was Elizabeth Rande, daughter of Peter Rande and granddaughter of William Rande. After two girls who died in infancy, the next child, and eldest son, was Richard, baptized at High Ongar 30 Oct. 1580. He was the New England settler, as proved by the names of his children baptized in England corresponding to known children of the colonist; and further proved by Miss Redstone's discovery of Richard's surrender of lands, apparently in September 1631. That would be just before Richard left England.

The children of Richard Lyman, shown by English records, were: Phillis, baptized at High Ongar 12 Sept. 1611; appears in American records; married William Hills. Richard, baptized at High Ongar 18 July 1613; doubtless died young. William, buried at High Ongar 28 Aug. 1615. William, baptized at High Ongar 8 Sept. 1616; buried there in Nov. 1616. Richard, baptized at High Ongar 24 Feb. 1617 [1617/18]; appears in American records and is called "Elder sonne" in his father's will. Sarah, baptized at High Ongar 8 Feb. 1620; mentioned in her father's will. There is also an Anne daughter of Richard baptized at Navestock 20 Apr. 1621, who, if daughter of the same Richard, must have died young. There were also, baptisms not found: John, born Sept. 1623, since the probate states he will be 22 in Sept. 1645; and Robert, born Sept. 1629, since the probate states he will be 22 in Sept. 1651. These two sons by the will were to receive their legacies at the age of 22, hence the entry in the Particular Court records specifies when that age will be attained.

At the baptisms of William (1616) and of Richard (1617/18), the register states the name of their mother as Sarah. No record of Richard's marriage to Sarah has been found, and we do not know who she was.

Miss Redstone examined the Court Rolls of several manors of High Ongar which are at the Essex Record Office in Chelmsford. There are four Court Rolls for Nash Hall in High Ongar from 1582 onwards, a very broken series, really drafts rather than rolls and obviously imperfect. The name Lyman does not occur.

There is a single Court Roll for Newark Norton Manor in High Ongar, from 1487 to 1668. The name Lyman does not occur. From 1595 on, there are traces of a family named Stane or Stayne, and a Richard Stane became lord of the manor about 1649. A Thomas Greene was steward of the manor in 1603, and a Henry Greene held lands there in 1649 and died 1655.

The Court Rolls of the manor of Pasfield Hall, otherwise Pashfield or Paslow, are excellent from an early period to 1609, following which there is an unfortunate gap until 1633. That is a period (1609-1633) in which many mentions should have been found of Richard Lyman. However, a great deal of interesting information was found by Miss Redstone in the earlier years.

William Rande and Peter his son were admitted to copyhold tenements of the manor of Pasfield Hall, as follows:

- 1530/1: to a tenement called Cachmans Heriott (20 acres);
- 1541: to a half acre of meadow called Serleshope;
- 1541: to a cottage with 7 acres in Pashfield;
- 1549: to a croft of land called Petfyld.

William Rande was dead before 2 April 1560 when, at an inquiry into what land held of the manor was heriotable (i.e., had to pay the lord of the manor the tenant's best beast at his death), Peter alone came and acknowledged that he held tenements somewhat differently described but of the same names as those mentioned above, to wit:- Kachemans late Betts; Serles Hope; late Sydley; Petfield. Peter subsequently often sat upon the jury of the manor of Pashfield, the latest entry showing that he was thus sworn of the homage being in March 1574/5. On 27 March 1572, the homage had presented that his barn was out of repair. He was ordered to repair it before the Whitsun following on pain of 40s.; and he was fined £5 for allowing it to be out of repair. This was a heavy amercement.

Shortly before 18 June 1578, Peter Rande died, and in the Court held at that date the homage presented that Elizabeth Lyman wife of Henry Lyman was his daughter and heir according to the custom of the court. Henry Lyman and his wife appeared in court at the time. Elizabeth was admitted in succession to Petfyld, Serleshope, Cashmans Heriott, and to the cottage with seven acres at Pashfield. In the case of the cottage and

seven acres in Pashfield, a rent of 20s. was reserved for life to Joan Rande widow, the mother of Elizabeth.

Henry Lyman, like his father-in-law, then played his part in the manor court. He was frequently sworn of the homage with capital pledges; i.e., of the one jury which consisted of tenants of the lord of the manor, and the other which made presentments in the View of Frankpledge which the lord, or rather his steward, held in the Queen's name for all residents in the jurisdiction. The two are here combined, so that it is not clear that Henry necessarily lived within the manor. He did, however, serve as constable in the year 1581, and in 1589 was temporarily discharged from serving on the homage as a juror. He was essoined [formally excused] from being of the homage in 1593, but frequently served after that, the last time being at the court of 16 September 1603. He was essoined again 6 September 1605 and on 8 August 1606 the jurors found he had died since the previous court.

They recited the admissions on 18 June 1578 and found that Elizabeth Rande had died "divers years past" and that Richard Lyman of full age was the eldest son and heir of Henry and Elizabeth. Richard Lyman was present in this court, which was held in the name of Lord Rich at High Ongar, 8 August 1606. He was admitted tenant to the tenements called Petfield, Serleshope, and Cachmans, and to the cottage with seven acres in Pashfield; but down to 1609 he did not appear as a juror on the homage. On 15 September 1609 he was among the "tenants and residents within the precinct of the Court" who were essoined from serving of the homage.

Then comes the gap in the rolls from 1609 to 1633. Miss Redstone, with her usual thoroughness, looked, however, at the records beyond 1633, and with happy results. At a court held 25 April 1639, there is evidence of what had happened to the tenements held by Richard Lyman. At that court the jurors in presenting the death of Jeremiah Dike, clerk, recited that he had been admitted on Monday, 19 September 1631, to the following tenements, which passed at his death to his son and heir, Richard Dike; and all had come to him by the surrender of Richard Lyman.

It thus appears that these holdings had been surrendered by Richard Lyman and passed out of the family before 19 September 1631, when his successor was admitted as the legal holder. This further identifies him with the New England settler who arrived here early in November 1631. It is thus proved that he was son of Henry Lyman and Elizabeth Rande, the daughter of Peter and Joan Rande.

Lyman descendants should be grateful to Mr. Torrey for permitting publication of the above data.

THE PARENTAGE OF ANTHONY HOSKINS OF WINDSOR, CONN.

By Genevieve Tylee Kiepora, Soledad, California

[Editor's Note: Mrs. Kiepora does well to call attention to what seems to be a generally accepted error. John Hoskins of Windsor is believed to have come to this country in 1630 on the Mary and John, but as there is no passenger list of that ship, all statements as to the members of his family who accompanied him are hypothetical. Savage gave him but one child, Thomas. Stiles, History of Windsor, 2:404, makes him father of Thomas, John (of whom no account is given), Anthony, and Rebecca. Rebecca Hoskins married at Windsor, 8 Mar. 1659, Mark Kelsey, and the Kelsey Genealogy, 1:40, calls her daughter of John Hoskins and his wife Ann Filer. Anthony Hoskins married at Windsor, 16 July 1656, Isabel Brown.]

The claim has been made that Anthony Hoskins was son of John and Ann Hoskins of Windsor; that Ann was sister of Walter Filer and that she and John were married in this country after 1630; and finally, that Anthony was born in Dorchester.

John Hoskins of Windsor died in 1648 and left his property to his wife and son Thomas [Manwaring's Digest, 1:18]. There is no mention in his will of a son Anthony nor of daughters Rebecca and Katherine. While daughters may have been portioned at marriage, it is very rare indeed to have a young son left out of a will with no provision made for his interest.

The will of Ann Hoskins, "widow, wife of John Hoskins of Windsor," made 17 Aug. 1660, proved in 1663, gave to son Thomas Hoskins "my part of the housinge & Land which was halfe of all yt was my husband's," to be his after her decease and after his decease to go to his son John Hoskins; but if said John should die under 21, then her whole estate to be distributed equally "amongst the children of my daughter Wilton's daughter Mary Marshall"; one of the two overseers named by her was "my son David Wilton." [*Ibid.*, 1:207-8.] Nothing at all was given to a son Anthony or his children or to a daughter Rebecca.

Why should Ann (whether or not born Ann Filer) completely ignore Anthony and Rebecca, usually considered to be her own flesh and blood, and give all she had to possible step-children? [Thomas was released from military service in 1650 because of disability, and is generally believed to have been born in England, hence before 1630. Katherine's only child Mary married in 1652, hence her birth would not be much later than 1635

and Katherine's own birth has to be put back to not much later than 1615-18. Hence if John Hoskins married Ann Filer in this country, Thomas and Katherine would have to be placed as step-children of Ann.—D.L.J.] It begins to look as if Thomas was own son of Ann, and that Katherine was her own daughter, though Katherine was not necessarily daughter of John Hoskins, as we lack birth or marriage record of Katherine to show her maiden name.

It also looks as if Anthony and Rebecca were not children of John and Ann, but more likely nephew and niece of John. Several early settlers, such as James Olmstead and Andrew Warner, brought nephews with them or were followed to this country by nephews, and that may have been true of John Hoskins.

In the Boyd marriage records of Dorset is given the marriage record, at Broadwindsor, 7 Feb. 1627, of John Hoskins to Rebecca Langley and, the same date, of Robert Hoskins to Jane Langley. In the list of children of Anthony Hoskins of Windsor are found the names John, Robert, Rebecca, and Jane. The parish register of Broadwindsor is extant but contains no further reference to Hoskins, baptisms or burials, and the Rector wrote that they do not seem to have been a Broadwindsor family.

I have copies of fifteen Hoskins wills, two of which seem to hold a clue, but reports from the parishes show that they were not the family of our emigrants. I feel that the claim that John Hoskins came from Dorset confines the search to that and adjoining counties. Dorset, Somerset and Sussex have been covered. The wills of those counties were destroyed in the blitz. There are some which were not in the Exeter bombing, but mostly they are gone. No Langley wills were found extant by which we could identify the Langley wives further.

While the above does not prove that Anthony was son of John and Rebecca, or of Robert and Jane, it is certainly a startling coincidence that Anthony had children with those four names. I do claim that Anthony was not the son of John of Windsor, and will welcome any documentary proof to the contrary.

P U B L I C A T I O N S

The American Genealogist. Most back issues can be supplied singly at \$2.00 each, or four back issues at \$7.00. However, five issues are now out of print, and no more complete sets can be offered by the publisher. There seems to be a possibility of making up a nearly complete set, with perhaps only one issue lacking. It is also possible, so far as libraries are concerned, that arrangements can be made for microfilming those volumes which have a number lacking.

New Haven Genealogical Magazine. Ten of the thirty-two issues are now out of print. The out-of-print Whole Numbers are 1, 13 to 20 inclusive, and 24; and it is not certain that 32 can be supplied. The few copies remaining of other issues may be had at \$2.50 each.

The Balchley Genealogy. Published in 1933; fully indexed; 1006 pages. Still sold at original price of \$12.50, but price will be increased to \$15.00 on Jan. 1, 1955. Many copies were damaged in storage, and those with slightly damaged covers (contents uninjured) will be sold at \$10.00 until Jan. 1, 1955, thereafter the price will be increased to \$12.00.

Index to Genealogical Periodicals.

Volume I (1932) is out of print.

Volume II (1946), \$12.00. Covers most genealogical periodicals for the period 1932 to 1946 inclusive and a few titles completely which were not covered in the first volume.

Volume III (published at the end of December 1953); covers most genealogical periodicals for the period 1947 to 1952 inclusive; to which is added "My Own Index," a selective index of various multiple-family genealogies, relating mostly to New England, giving references to where data may be found on some 1,500 "first settlers," usually with lists of their children, often two, three or more generations of their descendants, sometimes their ancestry abroad. Much of this material is "buried" in libraries without such an index as this. \$10.00.

Please read before ordering: Prices are not post-paid; do not add extra for postage. Persons ordering from a Connecticut address should add 3% for Sales Tax. Will not mail C.O.D. Order from Donald L. Jacobus, Box 3032, Westville Station, New Haven 15, Conn.

G E N E A L O G I S T S

Rosalie Fellows Bailey, F.A.S.G., 60 East 80th Street, New York 21, N.Y. Research in the colonial states and east of the Mississippi. Serial publication, available soon under one cover: "Guide to Genealogical and Biographical Sources for New York City, 1783-1898."

Meredith B. Colket, Jr., F.A.S.G., 4410 Albemarle Street, N.W., Washington 16, D.C. Specializes in English origins of American Colonists.

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William J. Hoffman, F.A.S.G., Keystone College, Laplum, Pennsylvania. Research in the Netherlands.

Winifred Lovering-Holman, S.B., F.A.S.G., 275 Concord Avenue, Lexington 73, Mass. See "Who's Who in the East" (1951, volume 3, A. N. Marquis Co., Chicago, Illinois).

H. Minot Pitman, A.B., LL.B., F.I.A.G., F.A.S.G., 68 Summit Ave., Bronxville, N.Y. Research anywhere on Atlantic seaboard. Preparation of society papers. Genealogist for Nat. Soc. of Colonial Dames in N.Y., and for Nat. Society of Colonial Dames of America in R.I. Formerly editor of N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record.

Francis Richmond Sears, LL.B., Swansea, Mass. Specializes in all types of genealogical research in Rhode Island and Southeastern Massachusetts, including the compilation of family genealogies and the preparation of lineage papers for all of the hereditary societies, and is available for research anywhere.

Helen A. Shuffie, Box 409, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. Successor to Philip Mack Smith. Searches of census, military, pension and land records, and all other types of records in the National Archives.

Mrs. Mary J. Sibley, 1104 Loyalty Bldg., Portland 4, Oregon. Family histories and lineages compiled. Society papers prepared. Life member, New England Historic Genealogical Society; member, National Genealogical Society; New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

Ruth Easterbrook Thomas, 9 Ashburton Place, Boston 8, Mass. Telephone, LAfayette 3-6872. Member of New England Historic Genealogical Society.

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